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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FROM EUROPE.

Peace Decided!

BISMARCK PITILESS!

TERRITORY CEDED!

Prussian Demands!

EXORBITANT INDEMNITY!

Fortresses to be Yielded!

NO LONGER ARMISTICE!

No March Through Paris!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

NAPOLEON TO BE IMPEACHED.

LONDON, February 25.—The *News* has the following, dated Paris, 25th: Louis Blanc, Victor Hugo and Henri Rochefort, members of the Radical left of the Assembly, will present to that body a motion demanding the impeachment of Napoleon.

THE TERRITORIAL CONCESSIONS.

A dispatch from Paris, dated the 25th, says: Thiers accepts the principle of territorial cession, but is trying to save Metz. Bismarck agrees to leave that fortress to France, but Moltke objects.

GARIBALDI INVITED.

The radicals have again invited Garibaldi to take his seat in the National Assembly.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The *Telegraph's* Versailles special announces that a movement for the concentration of the armies towards the south has been commenced.

TERMS OF PEACE.

PARIS, Saturday Night, February 25.—The preliminaries of peace were finally settled today. The exact terms are unknown, but are believed to be somewhat similar to those of Pittieux throughout the negotiations. Rappel says Thiers and the Commissioners of the Assembly will probably go to Bordeaux on Monday, to submit the preliminaries of peace to the Assembly. It is hoped that they will be immediately adopted, and that the further prolongation of the armistice will be unnecessary. Thiers was at Versailles all day to-day.

THE FRENCH UNEASY.

LONDON, February 25.—Great uneasiness is felt in the north of France on the subject of peace negotiations. Everything is favorable to inundate the country.

The *Echo Du Nord* protests against the theory of revenge as being false, the opinion of factions and contrary to the interests of the nation and progress. A peaceful solution of the Alsace question is possible.

PEACE CERTAIN.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 26, via LONDON, 7 P. M.—The conclusion of peace is now certain. Thiers and Favre have received the ultimatum of Germany, and to-day the Chamber of Deputies will be called to meet on Monday, and to occupy the Chateau Bivoque. *Fifth*, Peace to be proclaimed on the basis of the preliminaries and other conditions. The French and German plenipotentiaries and delegation return to Bordeaux today.

REPORT OF ENGLAND'S INTERFERENCE.

LONDON, February 26.—The *Daily Telegraph* has a special dispatch from Amiens saying that much uneasiness prevails there in consequence of the report that England had interfered in regard to Metz, declaring that that fortress should not be ceded to the Germans.

A COMPARISON.

PARIS, February 26.—The *Siecle*, in referring to the recent message of President Grant to Congress, says it is incomprehensible how the most powerful constitutional institutions of Germany to those of the United States.

PEACE SURE—TERMS UNCERTAIN.

VERSAILLES, February 26 Midnight.—Thiers, Favre and Bismarck had a long conference on Saturday. The terms of peace are not known, but their exact nature is a profound secret. It is only known that Bismarck will not modify the conditions, and will be submitted on Saturday to consultation. Peace is certain.

The armistice is not to be prolonged. The Prussians enter Paris on Monday.

[World Special.]

NO MARCH THROUGH PARIS.

LONDON, February 26.—The English Government has interfered at the last moment, and persuaded the Germans to abandon their MAY march through Paris. The troops will only pass through open spaces on the south side of the city.

A FEW HOURS ONLY OF ARMISTICE.

BORDEAUX, 8 o'clock, Sunday, P. M. February 26.—No news arrived here relative to the establishment of peace. It is believed that the prolongation of the armistice. It is believed that if the armistice is extended, it will only be for a few hours.

SPAIN.

THE EGYPTIAN TROUBLE.

MADRID, February 25.—The Spanish Government has sent to the Viceroy of Egypt its ultimatum. The reply of the latter is unknown.

Several European powers have offered mediation between Spain and Egypt.

QUEEN OF SPAIN RECOVERING.

FLORENCE, February 25.—The Queen of Spain is rapidly recovering from her recent illness, and will soon be able to resume her journey to England.

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN SPAIN AND EGYPT.

A difficulty has arisen between Spain and Egypt, caused by an insult offered the clerk of the Spanish Consulate at Alexandria. It is reported that all the Spanish Consuls had quitted Egypt. The Egyptian Imperial decree, relative to the affair, has not been published to act conciliatorily. The Khedive has not replied to the representations of Spain demanding satisfaction.

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A Spanish Minister of Finance has resolved to make no attempt to raise funds until the return of the rich regions now in the hands of insurgent forces, or authorized by the issuing of treasury bonds, as authorized by the Cortes.

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SAN DOMINGO.

From Mr. McMichael's letter to the *North American* we glean the following:

THE COMMISSION SERENADED.

On the evening of February 9th, a large crowd of natives, both Spanish and negroes, led by two or three societies of the city of San Domingo, and a band of music, serenaded the United States Commissioners. After the music had ceased, Don Juan M. Tejera, Justice of Supreme Court of Dominica, addressed the Commissioners as follows:

GENTLEMEN: We have done ourselves the honor of calling upon you, the Commissioners named by the President of the United States to investigate the question of the annexation of San Domingo, and we desire that our call and this music may be taken as an expression of our respect for you, our affection and admiration for the great Republic, and an earnest hope that the negotiations pending may have the happy result we all desire, namely, annexation to the United States.

Hon. B. F. Wade responded in a speech from which we make extracts:

Gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to hear from the people of this republic. We do not come here, however, to persuade the people of this country to come under the flag of the United States, but rather to ascertain what their opinions and wishes are. We commend your judgment and good sense in wishing to come under that flag. We regard it as one of the highest privileges with which any man can be entrusted, to be made part and parcel of our great Republic—the finest nation the world ever saw—a nation which can never complain of bad government, because it is a government by the people themselves. If anything goes wrong in that great Republic, nobody can be blamed but the people themselves. If those whom the people have placed in power do not make due accordance with the will of the citizens, it is only necessary to wait a short period, when they will put others in their places who will act in accordance with the will of the public. We want to learn your wishes—the wishes of the people here; we want to know what your country is, what it is capable of, whether it would be for the benefits of your citizens and our own to join them together. So far as I have seen, you are in possession of one of the richest countries upon which my eyes ever rested. Its capabilities seem to me immense. I hardly know any bounds that can be set to the prosperity—to the Eden of Colonists that might be found in this beautiful island with a peaceful, industrious, virtuous, intelligent population. But without peace and industry no country can flourish, whatever it's capacities. These are the strong, solid foundations of all prosperity.

Dr. G. G. Howe then made a little address, which he closed as follows: "I find myself in danger of having my senses carried away by my senses. All my senses are, as it were, bulsyated by my surroundings. I find the most beautiful island I have ever seen; the balmy atmosphere, the mild and even temperature—everything addresses itself to my senses in their most delicate manner. The variety of the enchanting scenery. My sense of taste is gratified by the luscious and abundant fruits that are everywhere around us. I now comes your music and so charms away my sense of hearing that I find all my senses enlisted in favor of annexation. I am a stranger although I may not say that I shall advise my countrymen to do on the subject of annexing the Dominican Republic, but I am strongly inclined to annex myself and family to the beautiful island."

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

According to President Baez's official statement the debt of the Republic of Dominica is $1,114,681.28. Besides this there are a number of outstanding unsettled claims. The Government estimates that including the last item it can discharge all its obligations for one million five hundred thousand dollars.

The population is 205,783. During the receipts of the Government were $478,768.43. In 1868 they were $700,000 16, an increase which proves the progress of the trade and wealth of the country and consequent large increase in exports and imports

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

At this capital no divinity hedges round the King. Even in republican America there is a certain ceremony about the investigations of the President; we do not prostrate our bodies before him as in the East, nor bend the knee in some oriental fashion, but there is a certain dignity about the head of a powerful nation, and the fact is not often forgotten by those who address him. But here there is no such odor of sanctity about the feet of the magistrate; anybody can see him familiarly and apparently at any time. A few shabby soldiers, lounging about the door are the only indications of authority about the house. It is a two-storied building, old and threadbare outside, clean and well-ventilated within. The walls of one plastered, the usual character of the better class of buildings of the city. The entrance is by a flight of stone steps into either side at tables, Delmonte, Chief of Public Justice and Education, and Gautier, Secretary of the Interior, the latter being also in the same room, his private apartment opening beyond.

Mr. Sumner did not succeed in persuading the Senate to his views against the Commission; but if the opinion of our exploring party were taken by ballot, Mr. Sumner would have crossed-examine a witness whose testimony was discredited. I do not refer to the inquiries of the Commission, in which a proper amount of etiquette has been observed, but to the investigations of those of us who are accustomed to deal by official relations. there is a cool audacity, which is truly refreshing in the tropics, about the way in which the people here, of one color or race, will them relate their affairs. No age or rank is spared. We "want to know" how old they are, whether they own their houses or rent them, what they pay, what they eat, why they eat it, whether they are married, and all manner of domestic, business and domestic.

This familiarity, and perhaps a legal prejudice against the testimony of an interested witness, has induced me to propose that for a minute way in which some have done the conversations which we have all had with the President and other officials, and to compare our own observations and material facts, the result not only of interviews, but also of an examination of original papers. I am free to say of Mr. Baez that instead of being a mere political adventurer, as we were led to suppose, he is a man of education and intelligence. He was absent from the country when the revolution took place, and professes a desire to restore order and quiet to the island and annexation be effected. He disclaims any wish to be Governor of the territory, if admitted, and hopes to live in retirement. During our pilgrimage which will be particularly interesting, should he pursue his purpose of having it out with Sumner, those hard words about my fancy, especially, as he alleges, that the distinguished Senator some time ago made propositions to him looking to the very course to which he now so eloquently opposes. The President is reputed so be worth $250,000, and owns, by inheritance, large tracts of land near the south-western border, which, now rendered almost valueless by the unsettled condition of that section, will, of course, greatly appreciate if our government is installed.

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The children are noticeably healthy and vigorous. The report concludes as follows:

"Calling the population of the city and suburbs 10,000 (ten thousand), which is a fair estimate, and taking the returns (which are authentic) of births and deaths, we arrive at the following result for the year 1870:

Deaths by the record	163	
Births registered in Cathedral		335
" " 3 other churches		672
	1,007	

"Except from information, no opinion can be given in reference to epidemic diseases. The indications are that the country will compare, in a sanitary view, with the average of New England or Western States. The number of old persons shows, perhaps, a larger per centage of octogenarians with more centenarians than can be found in most places of its size in the United States."

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The mercantile business is done by a few houses, who sell to smaller store-keepers flour, lard, hams, cheese, soap, &c., brought from the United States, and the usual articles of foreign importation. The goods for shipment are generally purchased directly from the country people. There are no large plantations in this vicinity, the produce being furnished from small farms. It is brought in panniers, on mules and horses, in dug-out canoes down the river Ozama, and along the coast in small sloops, and consists of log wood, fustic, lignum vitæ, sugar, honey, wax, gum copyce, mahogany, satin wood, cocoa and tropical fruits. The sugar is brought in quantities ranging from fifty to one thousand pounds. It is produced by old-fashioned methods, and is of a low grade. Mr. Friend—representing Ricketts & Co., of Baltimore—who is familiar with the sugar trade, and was for four years in Cuba, thinks that by the application of the improved machinery an article could be produced equal to the Cuba and Porto Rico varieties. The most primitive modes of grinding the cane and boiling the juice are now in use—two wooden rollers and a common iron pan constituting the usual machinery. The mahogany trees near the town have been pretty well cut away, and also along the banks of the rivers, but forests of this wood remain undisturbed, the present means of transportation making their transit unprofitable. These are within fifty or sixty miles of the city. Logwood comes here in such quantities as to indicate large amounts in the interior, and the same applies to the other woods.

Except for local use little tobacco is brought here, most of it being raised in the Vega or Cibao district. The export of this from Puerto Plata is said to exceed 1,500,000 pounds, that place being the outlet of the most cultivated part of the island. The leaf is inferior to the Cuba one, and no native segar can be had equal to the best Cuba brands, but the inferiority is explained as one more of climate than material. We get at retail, segars for one dollar and a half a hundred which are as good as the Key West Partagas; and I am smoking now a weed which has just been handed me as a sample of what can be bought for two dollars and a quarter a thousand. Think of the havoc in dainty Pennsylvania households when the coming man can puff at this rate. A good article of rum is sold for fifty cents a gallon, but as with tobacco, the means of intoxication in such easy reach, it is a creditable fact to the natives that they are rarely seen addicted to excessive use of it. The people are not particularly abstinent, but seem to be protected by the climate, and are smared from those evil habits and malarious influences which poison nearly every glass of liquor that is sold across an American bar.

PROF. GABB'S STORY.

In July, 1868, the Dominican government, flaez being then President, made a contract with Colonel J. W. Fabens, having in view a geological survey of the country. It agreed to convey to Fabens one-fifth part of the public lands in consideration that he and those to be associated with him would make a complete survey of the country, which was offered in lieu of money, of which the government was destitute, the object being to obtain such data as would lead to the opening of resources and their availability as might attract capital and enterprise.

Colonel Fabens selected Prof. Gabb to visit the island, and transferred his contract to a joint stock company, he acting not as a principal in the matter, but as the agent of the government. This occurred prior to General Babcock's first visit, which was in July, 1869. he grant was made to Messrs. Fabens and Prof. Gabb does not furnish me with the names of the company, but I learn outside that it was composed of Messrs. Fabens, Sewell, Funkhauser, Ben Halliday and Sam Barlow, of New York, and is known as the Santo Domingo Company, the latter having the largest interest. The one-fifth of the lands which falls to the company is selected by the geologist.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The area of the Republic, from a careful estimate, is about 22,000 (twenty-two thousand) square miles, or nearly the size of the State of Pennsylvania, the greatest length being about three hundred miles east and west; the greatest width, north and south, about two hundred and sixty miles, and the form being an irregular elongated triangle, of which the base is the Haytien frontier, and the apex the eastern extremity of the island. Its coast line is indented by numerous bays, of which the principal are Manzilla Bay, that of Samana and that of Ocoa, the latter bay on the south coast, about 60 (sixty) miles west of the capital, the first on the extreme eastern point of frontier. Its valleys are watered by a large number of rivers, among which the Yaqui, in the north coast, the Yuma, which empties into the Macoris and Ozama in the south, are navigable for small vessels. These four rivers are all of them, in the hands of capable of the want of water and the giving out of his packmen, but reports a point still 4000 feet above him and in full sight.

North of this range, and bounding the famous Cibao valley, is another, parallel with the first, and which runs from Manzilla Bay to Samana. This is much lower than the other, and, like it, also fails to the eastward, terminating in the peninsula.

The valley of the Cibao, the eastern half of which is known as the "Vega," or the "Vega Real," nestling between these two mountain chains, extends from the Haytien frontier to the head of Samana bay, with a width of from ten (10) to twenty (20) miles.

South of the central range the country is diversified by low hills and flat valleys and plains. The "Savanna" of many miles, the Prince of Seybo cover an area of nearly a thousand (1000) square miles as extensive prairies, only broken by occasional streaks and rivers, bordered by belts of timber, which also skirt the coast.

MINERALOGY.

The Professor does not seem to have a remarkably high opinion of the mines of the country, while he still thinks that they are not to be despised.

A region of nearly 100 square miles of gold bearing gravels occurs on the Jaina river, about thirty miles southwest of San Domingo City, and nearly the whole south side of the Cibao Valley, west of Santiago, is also described as auriferous, both these districts affording the precious metal is found in the gravels and sands both of the streams and also on the surface. The latter region has not been fully examined, but enough is known to render it very probable that it will warrant mining operations on a large scale. Rock in both districts of gold quartz abounds, but "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," and their value can only be ascertained by the actual experiment. Copper ores are claimed to exist in numerous localities, but my informant considers the greater number to be of but little value.

Iron exists in one or two places; some of the mines are intrinsically rich, but they are all so far in the interior from the coast, and the cost of the entire absence of roads or other means of transportation to the coast, and the improbability that they will be opened for a long time, they can hardly be considered an element in estimating the present value of our proposed acquisition. Other mineral wealth, he says, occurs here, and the often quoted coal mines are merely barren seams of lignite of no value, except possibly for local consumption.

But, while his opinions are not astonishingly high in regard to the mineral wealth, those as to the agricultural wealth of the Island beyond comparison. I have said in my letters that the land is equal to Cuba. Similar soil, similar products of produce about them which, under the pretence of government authority or revolutionary necessity are absolutely theirs.

PUBLIC OPINION.

We hear of course the annexation side of the question, and those who are opposed to it keep very out of the way, or are prudently silent. There are some among the leading officials and secret sympathizers with Cabral; and it will be common for you that courtesy and policy would naturally detain a man from a pressing distaste of our country to its own citizens, and from preventing the hostility of the powers that be in Dominica, who so strongly committed in favor of the project; but while there is a strong opposition to this, I believe that if such an adverse sentiment existed to any extent, it would have reached us in some way, not in the exceptional cases of which we have learned, but as a formidable fashion of public sentiment; and as it has failed to do so, must conclude, in view of the evidence from all quarters, all positive which has been gathered, that a large majority of the people in this republic are in favor of annexation to ours. Should there be a little insurrection that might have restrained neighboring opposition, but they could not put into wen's mouths the words of victory if they had constantly have listened, nor have created the arguments by which they give a reason for the faith that is in them, if the United States army is too contemptible to have prevented the residents of the interior from entering their protest by vote or by force of arms, even beside the seat of government. Cabral is not personally unpopular, and these people have neither the moral nor physical courage to offer opposition to restrain him from flocking to his standard if really persuaded that their rights or wishes were to be denied. They may be poor and idle, but they are neither cowards nor slaves.

MEDICAL REPORT.

The sanitary condition of the city has been investigated by Dr. W. H. Edwards, of Cornell University, the following being the substance of his report on the subject to the commission: He finds the city, with its suburbs, resting upon a limestone formation. Its drainage has been carefully attended to. The streets are generally sandy, and in some sections very much shaded. The crowding of houses, extremes of temperature for the past year, as by registering thermometer, are sixty-six and eighty-six degrees Fahrenheit. The prevalent winds during the season recorded have been from the northeast, accompanied by frequent showers, only one day during the time being free from rain. At night the wind carries an impure moisture that irritates sensitive lungs, would aggravate diseases of air passages, and be found injurious to persons with tendency of tubercular phthysis occur among the natives not unfrequently. From representations made by prominent citizens, the eastern and southern portion of the island, the same atmospheric condition is found to exist, and information of original papers. I believe that I am free to say of Mr. Baez that instead of being a mere political adventurer, as we were led to suppose, he is a man of education and intelligence. He was absent from the country when the revolution took place, and professes a desire to restore order and quiet to the island and annexation be effected. He disclaims any wish to be Governor of the territory, if admitted, and hopes to live in retirement. During our pilgrimage which will be particularly interesting, should he pursue his purpose of having it out with Sumner, those hard words about my fancy, especially, as he alleges, that the distinguished Senator some time ago made propositions to him looking to the very course to which he now so eloquently opposes. The President is reputed so be worth $250,000, and owns, by inheritance, large tracts of land near the south-western border, which, now rendered almost valueless by the unsettled condition of that section, will, of course, greatly appreciate if our government is installed.

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TERMS:

Single subscribers	$1.50
Clubs of five	1.25
Clubs of ten	1.15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents. Address,

KING, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

ADVERTISEMENTS on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, TO-LET, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED.—Ladies and Gentlemen to know that $1 000 is offered for any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles that DR. SWAIM'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Sold by fe27-m30 R. E. SELLERS & CO., 45 Wood St.

WANTED.—A Site suitable for a Rock and Newspaper Stand, in front of store or building.
Address, "BOOKS," GAZETTE Office. feb8

WANTED.—CARPENTER.—A good Carpenter, one accustomed to take charge of buildings. Direct to S. W., box A, GAZETTE office. fe27-n3

WANTED.—A HOUSE.—A liberal rent will be paid for a dwelling of about 10 rooms with all modern conveniences, in a choice city preferred. Address Lock Box 149, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe22-n3

WANTED.—Two (2) first-class Barbers at No. 26 Federal street, Allegheny City. fe21-n15

WANTED.—Salesmen in a Retail Grocery. Must be sober, industrious and understand the business. One who speaks German preferred. Address, with references and salary required, Box 24, fe21-n15 TEMPERANCEVILLE, Pa.

WANTED.—Girls for the city and country, to do cooking, housework, &c.; several men and boys with reference want places. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, formerly St. Clair, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED.—MORTGAGES.
$20,000 to Loan in large or small amounts on property in Allegheny county at low rates of interest.
CHARLES JEREMY,
fe21-n15 Real Estate Agent, 5th Grant street.

WANTED.—MORTGAGES.
$25,000 to loan on city property in large or small amounts, on city or country property.
THOMAS M. PETTY,
no15 179 Smithfield street.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN 17 to 20 years of age, one who is not afraid to work, who will have the opening, closing and general work of store to do, preferred who can write a passably good hand who in time, should be so considered qualified, would not object to keeping books, traveling to sell goods, or otherwise make himself generally useful according to direction of employer. Address in own handwriting stating age, postoffice address, and where there can be seen, with reference, if any, and salary for first year. Address
fe25 K. R. GAZETTE Office.

TO-LET.

TO LET.—An established Jewelry Store, No. 72 Wylie street. Lots by occupied by Lincoln. Apply on stairs on the premises. fe28

TO-LET.—A six-room HOUSE, 241 Western avenue, Allegheny, on line of Manchester cars; to-morrow at 10 o'clock, without a large stock. Inquire on the premises. fe28

TO-LET.—Dwelling House of Eight Rooms, bath and wash room, gas, water and range, on 9 ft. street, fourth door above Penn, Spruce at 9 o'clock. fe28

TO-LET.—A STORE ROOM on Ferry street, second door from Diamond street. Inquire of
ja25 HAYS & STEWART 109 Liberty street.

TO-LET.—That fine New Warehouse No. 72 Wood street, now occupied by the Germania Savings Bank. Enquire of W. H. HAYS. 109 Wood street. ja24-tf28

TO-LET.—Three Story Dwelling and Store Rooms, No. 109 Second street. Enquire at No. 19 Wood street.
ja24-tf28-wTu W. H. HAYS

TO-LET.—Three Story Brick Dwelling, No. 99 OHIO STREET, Allegheny. An excellent location for a boarding house. Rent $360 annum. Inquire of JAMES NICHOLLS, 100 Water street, Pittsburgh. fe14-n28

TO-LET.—Fine RESIDENCE of 9 rooms at Edgeworth Station, Ft. Wayne & C. R. R., with 12 acres improved Grounds. Possession given April 1st. Address, box 271 Grant st. P. O., or GEO. K. FLOWER, Hazlewood. fe14-n28

TO-LET.—That old DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, formerly occupied by H. J. Lauer, situated at present on Penn street. Dyeing Rehabilitated. 127 Third avenue. 25 by 100 feet. JOHN THOMPSON, Swissvale, on P. & C. R. R. fe21-n15

TO-LET.—A Six Room House, No. 241 Western avenue, Allegheny, on line of Manchester cars, with or without a large stable. Inquire on the premises. fe21

TO-LET.—The Second and Third floors, with good office, of that desirable Warehouse No. 3000 Liberty street, at present occupied by Wm. Bell. Possession the 1st of next month will be given. Apply to or address the inquire of JNO. McKIBBIN & CO., No. 351 Liberty street. ja28-tf

TO-LET.—The Store, No. 71 Wood street, lately occupied by the Wood Oil Cloth Company. Inquire of CHARLES A. ARNOLD, 26 and 28 Water street. ja24-tf28

TO-LET.—2 Store Rooms.—Very desirable, on Ohio street, next to west corner of the Diamond, Allegheny. No. 56, lately occupied by Mrs. Dr. Hamilton, as a Millinery store, and has been for many years as a place of business. Also, a Dwelling House on Ohio street, No. 61, first door west of Diamond. Inquire of WM. CARR, 46 Ohio street.

TO-LET.—STORE ROOM No. 100 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, lately occupied and now used for dry goods by William Semple & Co., and which is or divided to suit good tenants. Possession given April 1st. Apply to WM. SEMPLE & CO., Dry Goods will have the preference. Apply to the premises to WM. SEMPLE,
fe9-n15 Or 179 and 181 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh.

TO-LET.—Several well lighted Rooms, suitable for Printing Establishment, now used for dry goods by William Semple & Co., 23 Fifth avenue, have recently been fitted up with New Oilings and Paper Hangings, are convenient and are suitable for offices, wholesale or retail business.
Apply to Executors of W. M'Clintock, dec'd, at Carpet Store of
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
ja25-m30-wTuTh-tf 23 Fifth Avenue.

FOR RENT.—176 River avenue, 2 stories, 6 rooms, $200; 125 Fulton street, 6 rooms, $175; 127 Fulton street, 6 rooms, $175; 129 Fulton street, 6 rooms, $175; 2 Second avenue, 6 rooms, $200; 201 Penn street, 6 rooms, $200; 203 Penn street, 6 rooms, $200; 205 Penn street, 6 rooms, $200; Virgin alley, 6 rooms, $200; Webster avenue, 6 rooms, $200; Corner 9 & Penn, 8 rooms, $300; Bertha, 4 rooms, large lot, $250; Penn avenue, 6 rooms, $200; 169 Wylie avenue, 8 rooms, $300; 171 Wylie avenue, 8 rooms, $300; 173 Wylie avenue, 8 rooms, $300; 175 Wylie avenue, 8 rooms, $300; 24 N Wood street; 121 Third street, 7 rooms, $300; store, 64 Water street; 25 Perry street, $350.
Apply to
8 CUTHBERT & SON,
fe7 54 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE.—We will Sell at Public Sale on WEDNESDAY, March 1st, at 10 o'clock, 6 Tons of Iron Lower Pond and Hollow, also Da ry, KENNEDY BROS., fe27-3t 62 Ross Ward.

WIREBIDDLE LOT FOR SALE.—Twenty-five feet front on Second avenue by eighty feet in depth. Apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SON,
fe21 54 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE.—Engines and Boilers, new and second-hand, from 5 to 30 horse power. Also, for sale, second-hand Saw Mill, Gibson's Patent Self-reieving Muley Saws, for sawing logs, will be sold cheap.
JAMES McBRIER,
DESMER & BRO.
Corner of Seventeenth and Pike Streets, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—The two storied brick DWELLING HOUSE No. 41 Fourth avenue, near Market street. Rents for $600. Apply to G. G. CUBBAGE, Grocer, Diamond Market. fe9-n28

FOR SALE.—COAL WORKS.—200 Acres, Railroad, Houses, Pit Wagons, Mules, Tools, Boats and Fixtures in running order. Lease for much out for property, or will sell. Inquire of the Sheriff of the same. That the interest of all bidders may be protected, the property will be sold in separate parcels, as follows:
1st. The City of Allegheny shall consist of, in addition to the City of Pittsburgh, to be under the charge of streets, at a salary of $120 per month; 1 assistant in charge of engines, $1,000 per month; 1 engineer and general office clerk, $100 per month; one draughtsman, $1000 per month; one rodman, $1000 per month; one calculator.
2d. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with, or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.
Ordained and enacted into a law, this the 22d day of February, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.
Attest: J. R. OXLEY,
Clerk of Select Council.
HUGH McNEIL,
President pro tem of Common Council.
Attest: R. DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. fe27

AN ORDINANCE—Adopting the Ordinances in the new City Code.
SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, that the Ordinances heretofore passed by the Authority of the same, That So a Third of the new Code of Ordinances, as published by the Commissioners as directed, codified and arranged, be and the same is hereby adopted and established as laws and ordinances of the City of Allegheny.
SEC. 2. That all ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.
Ordained and enacted into a law, this the 22d day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, FEB. 27, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of Pennsylvania,
No. 1305 Chestnut street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 17th DAY of MAY, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.

GEORGE W. HAMBRIGHT,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries. fe27

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 50¾.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 111@111¼.

SENATOR MILLER, of Georgia, has been sworn in. Thus ends this long and severe struggle over Georgia, and the country will draw a long breath of relief over the fact.

THE HOUSE BILL relative to the McGarrahan claim has been tabled by the Senate. As there are only about five days more for work, it is not probable the bill will be again brought before the Senate this session.

THE LABORS of the San Domingo Commission are not to be purely mental. It is asserted that it intends to make an inland trip from Asua, of over one hundred miles, on horseback. This is rather an arduous undertaking for men so far advanced in life as are the special members of the Commission.

MR. WADE, of the San Domingo Commission, is satisfied that the Dominican Government is not indebted to other Governments, but that her debts are all held by her own people. The reason assigned is, that nobody would trust her. Mr. Wade must have had very forcible reasons presented for making up his opinion so soon.

MR. CONKLING is executing a little flank movement on the Philadelphia Exposition. He has tacked on an amendment authorizing New York also to hold an exposition in 1876. Why are Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Boston and other cities so silent in this matter. They ought to be at work tacking on amendments for additional expositions

FROM PRESENT APPEARANCES the XLIIId Congress, which meets on the 4th of March, will continue in session for at least one month, and probably longer There are members of the Senate who desire that the session may be protracted until the San Domingo Commission can make their report. This would keep Congress in session until May.

NEW YORK CITY has proven conclusively that she is not only jealous of but is also afraid of Philadelphia. Effort after effort has been made to defeat the Centennial bill, and these efforts are al ways accompanied with some slang terms coupled with the name of Philadelphia. It is a small business at best, but small as it is New York is fitted for the effort.

IT IS ESTIMATED that there are about nine thousand square miles of public lands possessed by the Dominican Government. Thus far no accurate statement has been received of the indebtedness of the Government, though President Baez has placed the amount at one and a half millions of dollars in gold. There is, however, little reliance to be placed on such a general summing up, where the items are not given, upon which the sum total is based?

MR. COX has found a new argument. He is very ingenious in that respect, though sometimes there is no connection between the argument and the subject under consideration. As an illustration, he is at present exceedingly anxious to get the bill for reduction of duty on *bituminous* coal before Congress, because *anthracite* coal is at present $20 dollars per ton in Brooklyn, owing to the combinations that have been effected by the railways. This is certainly a bright idea.

THERE is little need for New York growing so very irate at Pennsylvania, by reason of the recent combination of railway companies on the subject of transporting coal. If New York will turn to her own home she will find that at least three of those companies are controlled by New York men, and run in New York interests. While we do not propose to approve of these combinations either in or out of the State, we can see but little justice in New York going away from home in this instance in order to cast strictures.

WE PUBLISH ELSEWHERE to-day a fee bill reported in the Law Association on Saturday. Beyond the mere fact of reporting the bill nothing was done, as there was evidently a difference of opinion in the Association as to its merits. A further consideration of it was postponed until Wednesday next, when, should any bill be actually agreed upon which will set forth the wishes of the Association, we will then be enabled to judge of its merits and to speak advisedly of its several provisions. In the present unfinished condition it is impossible to form any positive opinion of it, for, in all probability, it will be materially altered and presented in a new shape at the adjourned meeting to be held on Wednesday for its final consideration.

THE SENATE PRINTING COMMITTEE will report to-day. The public are now informed as to some of the outrages connected with public printing, and enough at all events, has been given to arouse a determination on the part of our citizens to demand a full and thorough investigation of the whole subject. We are not surprised that the one-twentieth of the public printing done "outside of the law," costs as much as the other nineteen-twentieths that come under the provisions of the law. The bids for the public printing satisfied every one that there was some such snake in the grass. But the investigation should not stop there. There is much of that done *inside* of the law totally useless and unnecessary, and we hope a full reform will be made.

THE COUNTRY will be rejoiced at the resolution introduced in the Senate, requesting the Attorney General to furnish his opinion of the power of rail road corporations to charge the present enormous freight rates on coal. While we confess we know nothing whatever to prevent these freights being charged, yet we feel confident there ought to be some legal method to protect coal consumers from such combinations. It does not affect the question so far as this is concerned, whether the Miners' Union, or rail road companies is in fault. The fact that one body of men may have endeavored to impose upon another class in the same trade, does not authorize and should not permit, a general and indiscriminate attack to be made on the public. If there is any ground that is legal, that can be taken to protect the poor from extortion, we hope that it will be discovered and enforced.

THE HOUSE bill to guard the purity of elections came before the Senate on the 24th. The same old arguments were used, we have so often heard, accompanied with bitter wailings and moanings over the fate of the country should the bill become a law. It has passed the Senate however, and notwithstanding the prediction of Mr. Casserly that it would prove the death warrant of the Republican party or of the liberties of the country, we think no honest man lives, but will discover that the only difference that will exist under the law in casting his ballot hereafter, from what it did heretofore, will be that his vote will count *one*, now, while before it did not count at all; or if it did it was directly the opposite of what he voted if that vote was cast in our large cities where Democracy had the rule. There will be no honest voter interfered with, no legal ballot rejected, and only the roughs, repeaters and knaves of parties have any cause to lament. The roughs have, for their "occupation's gone."

GENERAL NEGLEY.

The *Daily Globe* of February 23d, publishes an able speech of General Negley in favor of the joint resolution to prevent obstruction to the navigation of the Ohio river. There probably has been more misrepresentation made in connection with the General's services in Congress, than falls to the lot of most representatives Every pretext that could be adopted to work him some injury has been eagerly seized on, and as each one in turn proves false, some new one is resorted to. Mr. Negley's position on the bridge question has been assailed, and our representative denounced as truckling to the railroad interests, to the injury of his constituents. No one can read his speech on this question that will fail to see how unjust such a charge is. He meets the whole question without the least timidity, and asserts in unmistakeable language that the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge as now in progress, is, and will be a serious obstruction to the navigation of the Ohio river, and further maintains that its erection is against the law. As we had occasion once before to state, we have no idea that any amends will be made to General Negley by those journals that have been so boldly opposing him. That is not the line of policy they pursue. They are able to malign, but the word "apology" is not in their dictionaries. Yet the truth is, that an acknowledgment of a wrong done Mr. Negley, would be consistent with both honesty and decency.

PEACE.

So far as Prussia may be regarded, the armistice has ended in peace. Strong minds and better men of France than have heretofore been governing affairs, have by their wisdom secured a cessation of the slaughter arising from actual war. Mutual concessions have been made upon both sides, and the end apparently is at hand. But while we hesitate to indulge in ill-omened predictions, we very much fear, that though peace may relieve France of Prussian soldiers, it will be long before that nation rests relieved from the strife and riots of factions. But the hour when not a Prussian soldier stands on French territory, will be an anxious one for every charitable heart, that hopes for permanent peace. The war has not alone kindled bitter passions against Prussia. It has embittered friend against friend, and raised ambitions that may not be easily satisfied. It is to be hoped that the general joy in the termination of the war, will prevent any factional disturbances.

Both nations were worn out in the late conflict, and were anxious for peace. Although Germany has adhered sternly to those conditions that from the first she has claimed as absolutely necessary for her future protection, yet the indemnity claim will be lessened nearly one-half, while a large portion of this sum has been allowed for the requisitions and fines, and the debts of Alsace and Lorraine. Germany has also abandoned her idea of marching her soldiers through Paris, and this, considered a great indignity, has been spared the citizens of Paris. It is to be hoped that all the necessary requisites for peace will be immediately secured, and that a few more days will witness the march of the German soldiers, as with their faces turned towards home, they leave France. What then?—it is impossible to determine.

NEW HAMBURGH.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the New Hamburgh disaster, while it goes a great ways round to get to the point, charges the casualty on the fact that, "the brakes were not for some reason properly applied," twenty two human beings hurried to violent deaths, and nobody to blame. Not even a stricture cast on the character of brake—nothing to offend anybody or anything. Well, this Coroner's Jury was undoubtedly sworn, and no doubt discharged it duty in accordance with the conscientious convictions of those empanelled, but with it all, the community cannot but feel sickened and distrustful over such a verdict. We do not intend to cast any strictures upon the jury, but they were sworn for the purpose of an investigation; and really all they have done is to tell the people they do not know how the accident happened, but they have discovered that everybody connected with both trains did their entire duty, and that the patent brakes are excellent. Such a verdict is not a farce. The terrible tragedy enacted does not permit such a word to be applied to any, the least, circumstance attendant upon the disaster. But while it is not a farce, it is a lament able failure. It does not satisfy any one, unless it be those immediately connected with the road and trains. To the rest of the world it is an acknowledgment of inability for the duty entered upon by that Jury. "The brakes were not, for some reason, properly applied." Why were they not? The Fireman pulled the rope, and the Engineer staid with his engine, until he went down to to a hero's grave. Were the brakes defective? Was the rope improperly attached? How is it possible for all to have discharged their duty and the brake to have been in good order, and yet a failure to properly apply them? Some one is responsible for that accident, if the verdict of the coroner's jury be correct. We do not desire to intimate that there has been any whitewashing done, but such an accident, so terrible in its results, if it is to have no other explanation or result than that given by the coroner's jury in the New Hamburgh case, places the lives of all our traveling community in danger, without the slightest possible chance of determining how lives have been lost.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

Another effort to make the constitutional reform bills the special order for an early day, has been defeated by the Democrats in the Senate. This is not the first attempt, as is well known, that has been made by the Republicans to get this question before the Senate, and hitherto, as at this time, constitutional loving, reform! Democracy defeated the attempt. Mr. Buckalew made a report from the Committee of such a bill, but notwithstanding the noise that was made over it, as being conclusive proof of the desire of the Democracy to have constitutional reform, yet the attempt then made to have these bills made the special order for the following Thursday was defeated. The explanation given by a Democratic journal for this vote was that the Legislature was to adjourn over until the 27th and it could not therefore have been brought up in the Senate on Thursday the 23rd. But by some mistake or other, the Senate did not adjourn over until the 27th, but was in session on the 23rd (Thursday) and the bills *could* therefore have been considered on that day. This too it will be remembered was the action of the Democracy, they having the majority in the Senate, and according to a learned contemporary, whatever party has the power in the Legislature that party is responsible for all that is passed. Reasoning therefore from this stand point, the excuse given for the Democrats voting against the resolution to make constitutional bills the special order for Thursday the 23rd, was false, the Democrats knowing and intending to meet in the Senate at that time.

But what is the excuse for defeating the resolution to make Wednesday next the day of bringing this matter before the Senate? We do not suppose that that body intends to adjourn over that day. Mr. Davis "doubted the motive," and therefore objected to the resolution. What did he mean by "doubting the motive?" The truth is, he had no good nor valid reason, and therefore could make none Democracy does not want to place itself on the record in a debate on Constitutional reform. It has made so many pledges, that it had no intention of keeping, that it is afraid—positively afraid—to meet the subject. But let it be kept before the people. Democracy opposes Constitutional reform, and defeats every resolution to bring the subject before the Senate.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

BANQUET TO THE PRESS.

The Carnival Committee entertained the Members of the Press and a number of distinguished gentlemen from different parts of the country at a banquet in the Arlington House, on Wednesday evening. Although the carnival closed, as we stated in our letter of yesterday, on Tuesday night, the Press Banquet was a part of the programme. An invitation was extended, generously, to journalists through out the country to come to Washington and enjoy the festivities, and you will have seen by the reports of the Associated Press that it was accepted by a large number of representative newspaper men Besides those there were also the following representatives of the Washington City Press:

Messrs. John M. Morris, *Chronicle*; H. V. O'Connor, *Republican*; C. S. Noyes, *Star*; S. H. Kauffman, *Star*; T. B. Florence, *Sunday Gazette*; D. C. Forney, *Sunday Chronicle*; I. N. Burritt, *Sunday Herald*; and O. K. Harris, *Patriot*.

The ex members of the press present were: Vice President Colfax, Senators Anthony and Howell, Representatives Jasper Packard, J. F. Asper, Thomas Fitch, S. S. Cox, James Brooks, Wm. Lawrence, J. Lawrence Getz, David Atwood, F. W. Palmer, Aaron A. Sargent and Hon. R. C. McCormick, Delegate from Arizona.

The city was represented by the following officials: A. F. Moulden and R. C. Lewis, members of councils, and T. C. Connoly, Alderman.

Major Benjamin Perley Poore, Librarian of the Senate and author of a number of interesting works, presided with great dignity, and contributed no little to the enjoyment of the company. At half-past nine o'clock the doors of the splendid banqueting hall were thrown open, and about one hundred and twenty guests sat down to one of the Arlington's most sumptuous dinners. After the cloth was removed, Major Poore welcomed the guests in a well conceived, eloquent and gracefully delivered address. Toasts were then in order, when the Chairman gave the following:

"The President and the Vice President of the United States: The happy union of the sword and pen for the promotion of national peace and prosperity."

This brought Vice President Colfax to his feet, and he responded in his usual felicitous style. Some sixteen or seventeen additional toasts were given, and after spending a most pleasant and agreeable evening, in the course of which many agreeable acquaintances were made, and pleasant associations formed, the company separated at one o'clock A. M. on Thursday.

We should not omit to mention that Gen. Jas. S. Negley, Representative from your District, was present for a short time at the banquet, and seemed to be received with special favor by the members of the press. Letters of regret were received from Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. Carl Schurz, Dr. J. G. Holland and others.

PITTSBURGHERS IN WASHINGTON.

The following well known and influential citizens of Allegheny county are stopping at the Arlington House: Charles J. Clarke, Esq., and lady, and Miss A. McCord, of Oakland; D. Torrey, Esq., Superintendent of the Central Transportation Division of the Pullman Palace Car Company; Allen C. Blakewell, Esq., and his youthful and accomplished bride. Mr. Bakewell and his lady are thus far on their bridal tour, which they intend extending to Philadelphia and Boston. A. D. Smith, Esq., of the firm of Parke Bro. & Co., is also here with his bride. We see also on the register of the Arlington the name of McLean, Esq., the well known banker of Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, and member of the firm of S. McClean & Co., bankers. Mr. McClean, we understand, is here on official financial business connected with the new loan, and his reception by those in authority in such matters has been very satisfactory.

GEN. NEGLEY AND FREE NAVIGATION.

The *Congressional Globe* of this date contains an able speech of your representative, Gen. Negley, on the bill to make the free and unobstructed navigation of the Ohio river, and relates chiefly to the much agitated question about the erection of a railroad bridge at Newport. The speech occupies about four columns in the *Globe*, and, as announced some time since by a correspondent of one of the "opposition" papers in Pittsburgh, is both creditable and able. We hope it will be published in the papers of the General's district. Those journals especially which criticised the General's lack of interest in the matter should at least publish large extracts from it, so that he may not suffer from misrepresentation. Among other things, he shows the commercial importance to Pittsburgh of the unobstructed navigation of the Ohio river, and the necessity for a general law to prevent any obstruction in all time to come.

VISITORS IN THE HOUSE.

On casting a glance this morning at the gallery of the Diplomatic Corps in the House of Representatives, we noticed that S. R. McClean, Esq., Jas. O'Connor, Esq., of Baltimore, and a son of the Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, Pa., and some others were honored with seats.

OFFICE SEEKERS.

As the session of the Forty-first Congress draws near a close, a large number of persons are crowding into Washington in quest of positions in the Forty second.

INACCURACIES.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In Thursday's GAZETTE you give a story of the sale of a horse and dog, said by the Paris *Droit* to have taken place during the late siege. The story is by no means original. In the *Heptameron* the same story forms the subject of the LV. novel. The scene, however, is laid at Saragossa, and a cat is sold with the horse instead of a dog, in order to defraud some poor mendicants. As the *Heptameron* was first published in 1558, and Queen Margaret, the author, died as long ago as A.D. 1549, we are safe in affirming that the tale is more than three hundred years old.

In this connection I will mention another matter. Albert G. Greene, in 1827, wrote that popular song—

"Old Grimes is dead—that good old man—
He ne'er shall see him more;
He wore a single-breasted coat,
That buttoned down before."

Greene, who died a few years ago, was always considered the author; but in Norfolk's collection I find the following taken from a gravestone in Matheson, Monmouthshire, England:

"John Lee is dead, that good old man,
You ne'er shall see him more;
He used to wear an old brown coat
All buttoned down before."

Unfortunately Norfolk does not give dates; but from the best information I can get, I am inclined to think that the Matheson epitaph suggested to Greene the idea of "Old Grymes." C.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

CHINA.

The steamship Great Republic arrived on the 16th at San Francisco, from Hong Kong January 12th, and Yokahoma January 23d. She brought 54 cabin and 147 Chinese steerage passengers.

The China *Mail* says: Foochow, or more properly speaking, Nantai, the foreign settlement in fact—has been again the scene of one of those dreadful specimens of Chinese cruelty and inhumanity which was recorded in your columns some four or five months since. For a period of five or six days a crowd was to be seen assembled on the bridge witnessing, and apparently enjoying the torture inflicted on one of their fellow-countrymen, who was exposed to the public gaze in a wooden cage, with his arms and legs pinioned, and his feet scarcely able to reach the ground in consequence of the manner in which his head was secured in the upper part of the cage. In the evenings he was removed to a quiet spot, where he was temporarily relieved by having a few bricks placed under his feet; not that his keepers had any sympathy for him, but merely to prolong life until the following day, when he should be placed on the bridge, there to suffer until death ensued.

There has been little business done in Hankow during the last fortnight. Holders of imports are anxious to clear off their stocks before the New year; but dealers are unwilling to buy at declining rates. Three chops of tea have been settled during the fortnight, at prices slightly over previous quotations. The total shipment have now reached 495,549 chests against 497,583 chests last year.

A letter from Pekin says all is quiet. It is said that four things will be demanded of the China authorities: audiences, a free navigation of all the rivers of China, the appointment of inland Consuls, and a code of laws for mixed courts.

The rice and cotton crops are the largest known for years, at Ching Kiang. Trade is increasing, and imports of sugar and opium continue large.

The *Mogul* picked up the Captain and crew of the *Daniel Russell*, which was totally wrecked on a reef in Gaspon straits.

JAPAN.

A fire broke out on the evening of January 5th, at the Commercial Hotel, Yokohama, and in a short space of time burnt no less than three buildings. The hotel and its contents were insured for $20,000; the policy had only a few days to run, and the company had given notice that the insurance would not be renewed.

The Yokohama correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* says: For the last month we have been plagued with a most virulent attack of small-pox. It appears to be usual here in Yokohama for cold frosty weather to be accompanied by the prevalence of small-pox, but it is generally confined to the natives. This year, however, the disease has assumed the character of an epidemic, and is pronounced by doctors to be the worst that has been experienced since the opening of Yokohama as a port. Not alone the Japanese, but foreigners have suffered, and that severely, and burials are taking place from the hospitals every day. The shipping in the harbor has not been exempt from the malady, the United States steamer Benicia, and the steamer Idaho have placed themselves in a species of quarantine. From the former vessel quite a number of patients have been brought on shore and taken to a bungalow rented as a small-pox hospital. Several men have died, but as yet no officers, although ensigns Wood and Moore are among the sick. The German ships in the harbor have also suffered severely. In consequence of the alarming extent to which the malady spread, the medical men of Yokohama held a meeting on the 12th of January at the British Consulate, in order to discuss the means that should be taken to avoid the recurrence of the epidemic The American doctors that were present were H. C. Nelson, U. S. N., J. E. Painter, U. S. N., Dr. Simson and Dr. Bagly Done. The result of the meeting was that a hospital is to be established for the special use of the natives, compulsory vaccination is to be instituted, and a house to house visitation to be made by the doctors in charge of the hospital.

I was present the other day at the execution of two Japanese and one Chinaman, for forgery. The Japanese met their death with exemplary fortitude, but the Chinaman had to be supported to the place of execution. Eventually the executioner whipped off the heads of all three, and the ceremony was over, occupying in all about three minutes. Perhaps in my next I shall be able to give an extended account of the system of Japanese executions.

INDUSTRIAL.

[From the Review and Price Current.]

THE Dunbar Iron Company, Fayette county, Pa., have purchased and placed on their roads a new and most excellent Baldwin Shifting Engine.

THE Jordan Rolling Mill, Allentown, has succeeded in getting in a supply of soft coal and commenced operations last week, much to the satisfaction of the hands.

THE old Wharton FURNACE, at Uniontown, Pa., is to be started up again. Geo. W. Paul has leased it, and is going to manufacture coal blast charcoal iron, suitable for car wheels.

NEARLY half the furnace stacks in the Lehigh Valley, Pa., are out of blast. If the coal strike continues many more will be compelled to blow out in the course of the next two weeks.

MR. W. C. ROBINSON, of the firm of Robinson, Rea & Co., is perhaps the oldest manufacturer in this city engaged in active business. Mr. Robinson has been in business upwards of forty years.

THE furnace of the Thomas Iron Company at Albuttis, Lehigh county, has been worked with great difficulty the past week. The difficulty, says the *Register*, is attributed to an inferior quality of coal which they have been compelled to use, and there is danger of chilling.

THE business of making fire and burglar proof safes has received a decided impetus in this city recently. Formerly a single establishment was engaged in the business. At the present time there are three concerns engaged in the business; two exclusively, and one in connection with another branch of iron working Upwards of forty hands find constant employment in the business of safe making.

WHILE good wrought iron shows a uniform jagged grain, moderate in size, the grains of cold-short iron are arranged in a somewhat stratified manner. Wrought iron rendered cold-short by a continued cold-hammering (the aggregation of the iron being thus deranged, shows a fine grain with a strong lustre) Burnt iron has coarse, uneven, angular grains of strong lustre; iron containing particles of crude metal, uneven, coarse and fine grains; iron which is brittle, owing to the presence of silicon, a mixed grained and fibrous texture.

THE Bedford *Press* says: "A shaft of thirty feet has been sunk by employes of Wood, Morrell & Co., on the Bender farm, only a short distance from the old Leidy Bank. Ten of the thirty feet passed through was found to be a rich bed of Hematite ore, without any indication of being near the bottom of the deposit. Another party have been operating on the farm belonging to Jackson Ripley, Esq., with fair indications of an abundance of good ore at a moderate depth. This is the result of ten days' prospecting, and it is believed that a few months' work will develop inexhaustible deposits of iron ore.

"Models" in London.

Anything of a picturesque nature is extremely rare in the streets of London. The camel has disappeared, and the law has set its face against the dancing bear. Even the "Buy a Broom" girls with their close-cut caps, short kirtles and blue worsted hose, are no more to be seen in London streets, and that they should have vanished is a matter for rejoicing, since they were as badly off as the Italian organ boys. Within the past few months, however, says the *Daily Telegraph*, there may have been noticed in sundry of the West end thoroughfares, and usually during the forenoon, groups of women, lads and young girls, ranging in years between thirty and thirteen, clad in the beautifully picturesque costume of the Roman and Neapolitan peasantry. On closer inspection it would be found that these romantic looking strangers were, as a rule, very comely of mien, and their apparel was scrupulously neat. Seeing that some of these melodramatic young people carry tambourines, guitars and even bagpipes, they might, in the eyes of the police, be accounted itinerant musicians, or, by the average Londoner just returned from his annual tour, as fellows to the quaintly-attired *piferari* who flock into Rome before Christmas to serenade the Virgin. They are nothing of the kind. If they have anything to do with Rome it is with the well-known brotherhood and sisterhood who sit on the steps of the Trinita di Monti or the Piazza di Spagna, waiting like cabs, to be hired by the hour. They have a profession which, in England, they may find very lucrative—being, indeed, none other than that of male and female "models" who pose to artists at the rate of so many shillings or pence per hour.

SEVEN houses, valued at $33,000, were burned in Medina, New York, on the 22d.

Civilization in Africa.

Let Morse, Colton, and the rest of the geographical persuasion, carefully reconstruct their diagrams of Central Africa. Letters transmitted to the New York Colonization Society, from Prof. Blyden, of the College of Monrovia, in Liberia, show that, for about one hundred and fifty miles along the Niger River, there is a population numbering at least half a dozen cities who are negroes in race, Mohammedan in religion, under one government, speak the Arabic language, retain the Arabic sects, who write and publish manscript books, and have very nearly as high a degree of culture as the Arabs of Beirut in Syria. The district begins at the city of Misadu, about 350 miles east of Monrovia, and stretches eastward through the cities of Medina, Kaukau, Fatah, Haned, Allahi, Yenni and Timbuctoo, from Boporo to Loudau. One of these learned native negroes from Kaukau recently visited the college at Monrovia, and followed the Arabic class with interest in its recitations, testing their readings by the manuscript originals which he had brought with him from Kaukau. From him the information relative to the cities of the interior is obtained. Each city has its King, and some of them are under Mohammedan while others are under Pagan Kings. The field is considered an interesting one for the exertion of missionary influence.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS.

Chemicals, Perfumeries, Soaps, Colognes, Powders, Pomades, Cosmetics of every description. Toilet articles and Fancy Medicines of all kinds. Also, English and Scotch Ales, Dublin Porter, English Brown Stout, Pure Old Cognac Brandy, Pure Salad Oil, the best Article Imported, just received this day at JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'s Drug Store, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets.

Persons will find it much to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE.
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

BURNING AND SHAKING.

By a ridiculous misapplication of language, invalids are sometimes said to "enjoy very poor health," but it is not on record that any human being was ever spoken of as enjoying chills and fever. And yet there are thousands, at this moment, in one or the other of the two stages of the disorder, who might just as well have avoided it as not. If there is anything demonstrable in therapeutics, it is that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an antidote to intermittent fevers. No instance can be cited in which it has been taken, either as a safeguard against this class of diseases or as a remedy for them, and failed to produce the desired effect. The season when malarious fevers are rife, has commenced, and no inhabitant of any district so subject to their visitations should be without this great preventive and remedy. Indeed it is a most potent protection against all the ailments which prevail in the spring months. From marsh and pool, and from all moist soils are now rising the mephitic elements which give birth to fever, indigestion, biliousness, colics, and a whole host of epidemic and other maladies. Aid the system to resist them. Energize and regulate all the animal functions with this reinforcing agent. This precaution is as necessary in cities as in new settlements, for malarious fevers are now almost as common in the great centres of population as on the borders of the southern bayous and marshes and the rich agricultural regions of the west. The preventive and remedy is accessible to all. Who will be unwise enough to brave recklessly the danger it would avert?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

THE WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTING GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the fires are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity of any other grate.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economiser of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to pull in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. A. HARRIS, corner of 1st avenue and Ferry street, Pittsburgh; at 9 GOODIN, 62 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Penn avenue and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in each case.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.
de11

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
New Dress Goods.
NEW PERCALES.
New Calicoes.
NEW DELAINES.
New Hats and Bonnets,
RIBBONS & FLOWERS.
New White Goods.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Lace Edgings and Insertings.
A new stock of Pointed Collars.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED
SHIRT FRONTS.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

RETAIL STORES
Library Building,
197 and 199 PENN STREET.
Joseph Horne & Co.
NEW GOODS
ARRIVING DAILY.
ALL THE
Latest Styles and Novelties
OF THE SEASON IN
Linen Collars,
Linen Cuffs,
Plain and Lace Trimmed,
LACE COLLARS
In Pointe, Pointe Applique, Duchesse, Hon Ton, Valenciennes and Maltese.
NEW STYLES
Lace Collarettes,
Lace Sleeves,
Val. Lace Berthas,
Lace Handkerchiefs,
ALL STYLES AND PRICES.
Linen Lace Goods,
Black and White Pointes,
Jacques and Jackets,
Overskirts,
Hamburg Flouncings,
Hamburg Edgings,
Hamburg Insertings,
Guipure Embroidered Bands,
Guipure Embroidered Inserting,
French Pique.
NEW PATTERNS.
WHITE GOODS
In Great Variety.
KID GLOVES,
Best Quality, at $2.00 per Pair.
Good Quality at $1.00 per Pair.
NEW STYLES SILK FANS.
New Styles Stick Fans.
TRIMMINGS,
LACES, GIMPS,
SMALL WARES, &c.,
AT THE
New Retail Stores
OF
HORNE & CO.,
Penn Avenue.
fe18

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Fourth ave., between Wood and Smithfield Sts.,
PITTSBURGH February 17, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL OWNERS OF
Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c.,
(whether resident or non-resident,) in the City of Pittsburgh, to PAY THEIR LICENSES at this office, forthwith.

All licenses not paid on or before the FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, A. D. 1871, will be placed in the hands of a Police Officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of $2 in addition to all persons who refuse or neglect to take out licenses, will be subject to a penalty DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF THE LICENSES, to be recovered before the Mayor.

THE METAL PLATES of last year must be returned at the time licenses are taken out or $2.5 cents additional will be charged on each license.

RATES OF LICENSES:

Each one horse vehicle	$ 7 50
Each four horse vehicle	15 00
Each two horse vehicle	12 00
Omnibus and Timber Wheels drawn by horses, each	18 00

ONE DOLLAR EXTRA will be charged for each additional horse used in any of the above vehicles.

A. J. COCHRAN,
City Treasurer.
fe18:3t5

PITTSBURGH, February 24, 1871.
DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the name of KRAMER, BOHN & CO., at No. 179 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, is dissolved by mutual consent on February 1st, 1871. Mr. P. R. BOHN retiring. The business will be continued by the remaining partners under the name and style of KRAMER & VOGLESON, who will settle all accounts.
P. R. BOHN.
WM. M. VOGLESON.

PITTSBURGH, February 24, 1871.
In retiring from the firm of KRAMER, BOHN & CO., I most cordially recommend my successors, Messrs. KRAMER & VOGLESON, to the patronage of my friends and those of the late firm.
fe24:n3l P. R. BOHN.
FLORENCE KRAMER. WM. M. VOGLESON.
Kramer & Vogleson,
No. 179 Liberty Street,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONFECTIONERY,
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN FRUITS, PICKLES, SAUCES,
Ketchups, Canned Fruits, Vegetables, etc.
fe24:n8l

BOUQUETS,
BASKETS OF FLOWERS,
CANARY BIRDS,
BIRD CAGES,
RUSTIC and
WIRE BASKETS,
GOLD FISH and
AQUARIUMS,
STUFFED BIRDS,
IMMORTELLES,
WAX FLOWERS,
FERN CASES, &c.
For sale by
J. R. & A. BURDOCH,
fe9 Florists, 112 Smithfield street.

LEATHER,
Hides and Oil,
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
No. 128 Second Avenue,
(Near Smithfield street.)
de3:2f PITTSBURGH, PA.

ELABORATELY FINISHED and HIGHLY ORNAMENTED
Nickel Plated Parlor Grates & Fenders
OF ALL VARIETIES AND STYLES,
For fine houses, can be had at
BISSELL & CO.'S,
235 LIBERTY STREET.
A general assortment of Fine and Common Grates always on hand. fe19:n5

BISSELL & CO.'S KEY STONE HOT AIR FURNACE for Churches and Dwellings, Heavy, Simple, Strong and Substantial, free from Gases and Smoke and Dirt. The latest and best Furnace out. Operation warranted.
235 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOW PRICES
For New Goods
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
COCHECO PRINTS,
Nine Yards for One Dollar.
At 4½c., Good Fast Colored Prints.
At 8½c., a special bargain in Prints.
At 8½c., yard wide Unbleached Muslin.
At 12½c., yard wide Bleached Muslins, an extra bargain.
At 18½c., Double Width Dark Poplins.
At 25c., Double Width Alpaca Poplins, all colors.
NEW SHAWLS.
Open Centre Shawls,
Black Thibet Shawls,
Fancy Striped Shawls,
Misses Long and Square Shawls.
Ladies' White Skirts.
NEW CASSIMERES
For Men and Boys Wear,
AT VERY LOW PRICES AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
Northern Pacific
RAILROAD CO.
SECURED BY
First Mortgage on Railroad and Land Grant.
SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!
JAY COOKE & CO.
Offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States Tax, and are issued of the following denominations: Coupons $100, $500, and $1,000; Registered $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

With the same entire confidence with which we commended Government bonds to Capitalists and People, we now, after the fullest investigation recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad bonds to our friends and the general public.

GOLD PAYMENT—Both principal and interest are payable in American gold coin, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New York City—the principal at the end of 30 years, and the interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half-yearly, first of January and July.

PERFECT SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work

1. Over Two Thousand Miles of Road, with rolling stock, buildings, and all other equipments.

2. Over Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered and mineral, amounting in all to more than Fifty Million Acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad belt from Lake Superior in Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, to Puget sound.

While the Government does not direct

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

fe25:nd

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JOHNS & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ BUSINESS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 25, 1871.

Gold firmer and advanced, ranging between 11¾ and 11⅞, with the latest sales at 11⅞. Loans were made at 2@3 per cent. Clearances $80,000,000. Exports to-day $364,421; exports for the week $600,000.

Governments strong and higher, with an advance of ⅛ to ¼ on the entire list. Some heavy purchases were made on the supposition that the Government will buy heavily next month, with a view to stimulate the funding of the debt.

Stocks strong and active, with an advance of from ¼ to 1 per cent. Rock Island, Western Union and Ohio were the principal features. Express shares strong, United States taking the lead and selling as high as 49¾. The market closed strong, the entire list being at about the highest figures to-day. The bank statement shows a net loss of $2,093,347; reserve, decrease, 1,145,200
Specie, decrease, 17,938
Circulation, decrease, 1,200
Deposits, increase, 1,200
Legal Tender, increase, 811,700

Money easy, at 3 to 4 per cent. State bonds dull and heavy. Mr. Nowell, financial editor of the New York *Times*, has been appointed advertising agent of the new United States funding loan.

Sterling exchange 9¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons, 1881, 114¾; 5-20s, '62, 113¾; '64, 112¾; do new, 110¾; '65, 110½; '65, 111¼; 10-40s, 111¾; currency 6s, 113¾.

STATE BONDS—Missouris, 91½; Tennessees, old, 64; new, 64¾; Virginias, new, 61; old, 59½; North Carolinas, old, 48½; new, 27.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union, 51½; Quicksilver, 53½; Mariposa preferred, 9¾; Adams Express, 67; Wells & Fargo do, 39; American do, 65½; United States do, 49¾; Pacific Mail, 34; New York Central, 95½; Erie, 19¾; Erie, 22; do preferred, 44; Harlem, 127; do preferred, 138½; Reading, 98½; Michigan Central, 118½; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 95½; North Carolinas, 27½; do preferred, 57½; Rock Island, 109; New Jersey Central, 108½; St. Paul, 53¾; do preferred, 75½; Fort Wayne, 94½; do preferred, 98½; Terre Haute, 28; do preferred, 56; Chicago & Alton, 113¾; do preferred, 113; Ohio & Mississippi, 37½; Cleveland & Columbus, 118½; Cincinnati, 86; Baltimore & Ohio, 154½; Lake Shore, 98½; Illinois Central, 134¾.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	111
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	111
U. S. 5-20s '62	113¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	111
U. S. 5-20s 1864	112	C. P. R. R.	49¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	112	C. P. R. R.	49¾
U. S. 10-40	111¾	Cy. Purchase	113¼

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Feb. 25, 1871.

APPLES—The demand is reported less active, but with only a moderate stock and light receipts, prices are maintained. $4.00@5.00 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted 75@80 cts per gallon for prime to choice.

ASHES—Common Soda, Ash, 4 cts: Refined do 6¾; Pearl Ash, 9; Potash, 7¾.

BUTTER—Strictly prime roll may be quoted at 28 and good at 25, and the demand is rather better. Inferior to common, 15@20, and very dull.

BRANS—$1.50@2.00 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—4@6 cts and dull.

BRESWAX—20@30 cts per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—5@5¾ cts.

CHEESE—New York Goshen quoted 16½@17; Ohio Goshen at 16; Ohio Factory, 14½@15; Western Reserve, 13@13½.

CORNMEAL—Small sales of prime yellow at $3 per bushel.

CANDLES—Standard brands may be quoted at 22½@23c in car loads, and 23¼@24 in small lots.

CHEESE—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at 23@, and Calcined Plaster at $4¾ per bbl.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $6@9¾ per ton by the large load, delivered.

CRANBERRIES—Demand is better and the stock in this market is light; quoted at $14@15 per bbl, according to quality and condition.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches firm and scarce; quarters, 9@9½; mixed, 8@11, and halves, 12@13. Apples, quarters 6@7½; sliced 8¾@9. Whortleberries 13@13½.

EGGS—Continue irregular, sales of fresh being reported at 23@24 cts. 23 seems to be quoted as the standard quotation. Pickled eggs dull and nominal at 15@18c.

FEATHERS—We are reported sales of No 1 live geese feathers to the trade, at 75c may be quoted at 80 in small lots.

FLOUR—The market continues dull and weak, though there is no quotable decline to note in prices. We continue to quote western flours at $4.25@5.00 for red winters; $5.25 for fancy do; $5.50@6.00 for good spring extras and $7.25 for choice Minnesota bakers flour. The *Ivorite* in the west lies in the fact that wheat is not coming forward freely, but this will regulate itself. Rye flour, $5.75@6.00, and not much inquiry for it.

GRAIN—There is nothing doing in Wheat and in the absence of sales it is difficult to give quotations; the mills are well supplied for the present and are virtually out of the market and dealers are holding for a better figure; prime white would bring $1.35 cash on demand; dealers are buying all they can get at 90 and even $1 and furnishing sacks; prime red would bring $1.30@1.35 cash on demand and light supply, and, if anything, the market is firmer, though there is no change to price: 60@— for round lots, and 60@70 in sacks. Corn is in fair demand and light supply, and, if anything, the market is firmer, though there is no change to price: 60@— for round lots, and 60@70 in sacks. Oats in good demand at 40@— per bushel. Rye is scarce, and sells readily at $1.05—some few sales have been made at $1.08@1.10. Barley in good demand, but prices have scarcely materially unchanged: 80@85 for good to choice spring and 90@— for fall.

HEMP—The hemp industry trade has been quite active all week and the indications are that it will continue so for some weeks to come. There is a good supply of the raw and all the leading houses seem to have about as many orders as they can attend to, in regard to prices, there are important changes.

COTTON—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Ordinary, 16@16½.

HONEY—Strained, 35@40 cts. White Honey, 75; Buckwheat & Elders, 75; Silver Drips, 65; Lovering, 65; other grades, 60@65.

MOLASSES—Orleans, 115; prime, 110; good, 105; fully fair, 95; Porto Rico Sugars 90@115; Cuba, 90@115; Muscovado, 115@125; Sugar House Syrups, 100@110; Hard Sugars, 14½; A Coffee, 13½; "B," 13½; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow, 12½.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 40; Good, $1 30; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 75cts. G. F. Fancy, $1 50; good, $1 35; fair, $1 20; Imperial Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1; Oolong fancy, $1 25; good, nuts; fair, 90@95c; Gunpowder fancy, $1 35; good, 1 20; fair, 100@—c. Japan—Choice Carolina, 95c; prime, 85; good, 80c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 23c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 20.

PRUNES, PEELS—Currants, 11½@12½ cents. Prunes, Valencia Raisins, 10c. Layer Raisins, $3.25 per box.

HAY—Continues very dull, both loose and baled, with a supply largely in excess of the demand. Sales are being made from country wagons at $18@19 per ton, delivered.

HOPS—Continues dull and cannot be quoted above 25@30 cts.

HOMINY—Dull but unchanged; $5.00@5.50 per bbl.

HORSES—Quoted at 2½@3 cts.

HIDES—Green salted (over weights) 10½@11½; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8; green salted hip 10@11; do calf, 16@18. Dry flint Cured do, 17; Cleveland at $9.50 per ton and used readily at $11.75.

MILL FEED—Sales in a jobbing way at $1 per bran; $1.15@1.25 for second grade and $1.35@1.40 per middlings, according to quality.

ONIONS—Scarce and in demand and may be quoted at $2.50@3.00 per bbl, as to quality.

OILS—No 1 are $1.00@1.05, No 2, 95; Pure; Lubricator sold on 30@35; straits, 65; bank, 65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork shoulders, 8½; Sugar Cured do, 11; Ribbed Sides, 11½; Clear do, 13½; Sugar Cured Hams, 16; Prime Kettle Rendered Lard, 13; kegs and tubs, 13½; Shoulders and Beef, 10. Mess Pork, $25. Country Lard, 11@12½.

POTATOES—Sales at 75@— cts.

POTATOES—We are reported sales in small lots at $1.15@1.25 per bush, the outside figures for very fresh Burbanks. Receipts continue light, though the supply seems to be fully up to the demand.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@4½.

RICE—Is quoted at "$4.50@4.75 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in the trade.

SEEDS—Clover seed is coming in more freely, although the supply in this market is not large, and sales made; we continue to quote at $4.50@4.60 to the trade, and the usual quotation for small lots. Timothy seed is scarce and prime for seeding, and $2.50@2.75 is bid. FLAXSEED—Some Tennessee Summer at 95 cts. TALLOW—Is dull and cannot be fairly quoted above 6¾@7.

WHISKEY—Is reported in improving and we may quote at 93@— per bush.

WILLOW—Sales Kentucky willows at 10@12½ cts.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 25.—Flour dull, but unchanged; extra family $6.75@7.50; fancy do $7.50@8.00; red western $5.50@5.60. Rye $5.10. Corn dull and declined; yellow 77@78c. Oats steady. Crude petroleum 10½c, refined 20½c. Whisky unchanged.

PETROLEUM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 25, 1871.

The oil business in Pittsburgh has been very very dull this week, and the market is in that peculiar condition that there is not much prospect of any immediate improvement. There is some little inquiry for spot crude to cover short sales: but refiners are virtually out of the market, and so long as crude is worth more relatively than refined, as is the case now, and has been ever since the first of the year, it is not at all likely that they will do anything. Nor is Pittsburgh an exception in this respect. Our advices from Cleveland report trade there as being very unsatisfactory for the same reason, and it is reported that some of the largest refineries have or are about to shut down; and there, as here, others, unless there is a very sudden and radical change in the situation, will be obliged to do likewise. In Philadelphia and New York business is a'so very dull, and notwithstanding refined is much lower relatively than crude, there seems to be but little inquiry for it; exporters are doing little or nothing, and there seems to be less inclination manifested to speculate on "futures" than for some time past. In the producing regions, it is true, there has been considerable of a decline, as compared with a couple of weeks ago, but oil is still worth more there than at any other place; and so long as present prices are sustained, unless there should be a sudden and very material advance in refined, stocks must of necessity accumulate, for the very good reason that consumption cannot touch it.

Receipts Crude this week, 9,740; last week, 5,882. January 1st to date, 83,956; same time last year, 98,055. Exports refined this week, 13,726; last week, 9,764; January 1st to date, 66,453; same time last year, 50,565. Sales this week, 15,320 bbls crude; 3,450 refined; last week, 4,000 crude; 3,000 refined.

CRUDE.

Sales 500 bbls spot, at 11¾; 1000 do at 11¾, and 2000 seller this month, about the same as spot now, at 11¾. March or April quoted at 11¾; seller until July, 10¾@10⅞; buyer same time, 12; seller all year, 10¾@11; buyer, 13¼@13¾.

REFINED.

Dull and weak, and while there is no quotable change, the tendency is downward. March, 24¾; April, 24¾; May, 25¾; June, 25¾@25⅝; March to June, 25; buyer until July, 25¾; buyer all year, 27¾.

OIL BARRELS.

Sales of city make on spot at $1.70 cash, and $1.75, time. 500 deliverable next week at $1.70.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Mentzer, H. & Co., 163 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.

RECEIVED CRUDE OIL.

D Bly & Co, 80, account R & I. Crawford: Hutchinson Ref 222, account Bates & G; Soho O W 282, account Wm Stewart: Standard O W 982, account Fisher & Bro.

Total ..... 1,676 bbls

[By P. & A. Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 25, 12 M.—Crude 13½c. Refined: February, 24¼c bid and 24¾c asked; March 24¾c, April 25c, May 25¼c, June 25¾ and 25c bid.

5 P. M.—Crude 13½c. Refined: February, 24c bid and 24¾c asked; March 24¾c asked, April 25c, May 25¼c, June and July 25¾c bid.

NEW YORK, February 25, 12 M.—Market quiet and nominal. Crude 14¾c. Refined 24¾c. Nothing doing.

3 P. M.—Market dull and quiet. Prices remain unchanged. No transactions reported.

TIDIOUTA, February 25—11:30 A. M.—Market very quiet but firm. No sellers; $4.50 asked.

TARENTUM, February 25—11 A. M.—Market quiet at $4.00.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 25—11:30 A. M.—Market very quiet and dull, with nothing doing of whatever; prices unchanged.

ROCKSVILLE, February 25—11:30 A. M.—Market very quiet and firm. Offering at $4.35; very little inquiry and no sales.

TIDIOUTA, February 25—12 M.—Market firm; $4.45 bid; no transactions.

TITUSVILLE, February 25, 12:40 P. M.—Market very dull and nothing doing. In the absence of sales, we quote at $4.15@4.30. Weather clear and warm.

—11, CITY, February 25.—Market very dull at $4.40@4.50. Weather clear and warm at 12:30 P. M.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY STOCK YARDS, SATURDAY, Feb. 25, 1871.

RECEIPTS STOCK.

The receipts of stock at the Central Yards for the week ending to-day, were as follows

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	190 cars.	204 cars.
Hogs	102 "	80 "
Sheep	3 "	3 "
Horses	54 "	35 "
Mules	16 "	15 "
Total	392 "	444 "

CATTLE.

Notwithstanding the receipts of Cattle were comparitively light, the market was dull, exceedingly so, and prices have still further declined. To-day there are some 15 to 18 car loads in the pens unsold, the great proportion of which will be offered in Allegheny on Monday; holders in some instances were unwilling to meet the views of buyers, and, at the same time, afraid to ship east, and this accounts for the unusually large number being left over. The number of buyers, that is for good cattle, was small, and those that were here, exercised more than usual caution; having lost money for several weeks past, some of them a good deal of it, they are determined, for a time at least, to take less risk, and even at a reduction in price, they are buying fewer cattle than heretofore. The eastern markets have been exceedingly hard this week, the offerings having been large, while at the same time, there seems to have been a falling off in the demand. Seven cents is now considered a big price here for prime shipping steers, averaging 1400 to 1500, fat and smooth, while very good cattle changed hands at 6¾@6¾.

There is considerable inquiry for stockers, but few farmers and stock growers, in view of the low price of fat cattle, want to buy them lower; we quote at 4½@5¼ cts, as to quality and condition.

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Hazlewood & B. sold for:			
Kurwin to Mrs. Payne	3	2,783	5 50
" " Payne	13	13,100	5 50
" "	14	13,850	5 50
" " Moore	34	38,130	5 80
Taylor "	3	3,630	5 50
" " Kelly	4	4,480	4 00
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Bryan to Kelly	14	19,840	5 50
Hill to Kiemans	9	8,850	4 00
Hill to Kiemans & Aull	13	13,330	5 37
Juntgen to Mentzer	15	15,450	5 75
" " Smith	19	19,950	5 75
" " Kiemans & Aull	17	17,200	5 75
" " Kelly	15	17,450	6 12
North to Kelly	111	135,140	6 25
Smith & Watson sold for:			
Pletcher to Kiemans & Aull	2	2,500	4 50
" "	10	14,930	5 75
P. Ashbury sold for:			
Kairns to Kiemans & Aull	3	3,180	4 50
" " "	1	1,240	4 25
Orr & Williams sold for:			
Holland to Voetter & B	12	18,500	7 25
" "	2	3,780	6 75
Florence to Urban	3	3,300	5 50
" " Kelly	6	5,950	5 00
Keller & Kelly sold for:			
Rowlen to Lamb & Co	49	66,300	6 62
Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold for:			
Voetter & B to Seltzer	7	56,300	6 62
" "	2	2,480	6 62
Thompson to Shamberg	38	38,480	5 30

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

Hammers to Mentzer	9	9,570	5 75
" " Neely	6	7,750	5 25
" "	20	24,650	5 75
Wilson to Urban	1	1,240	7 50
Martin & Davis to Urban	1	1,050	5 62
" " "	1	1,100	5 50
Aull & Meyers "	10	9,500	3 75

SHEEP.

Receipts this week, 60 cars against 110 last week. Market was active and strong during the greater part of the week, under the influence of the light offerings, but yesterday it was dull and sluggish, though there was no quotable decline in prices. Quotations may be given at 4@5 cts, for sales from to extra, the latter for sales of fancy fine wooled sheep averaging 100 lbs and upwards, at 6¼ and even 6¾. There were but few sales at 6¾ and over, above 6 cts, and not many even at that.

HOGS.

Receipts 102 cars against 80 cars last week. York hogs are dull and lower, and cannot be quoted above 7¾@7¾; to-day their were but few buyers at any price. Philadelphia Hogs are still bringing full prices, 8¼@8½, though shippers allege that they are making no money as prices are too high here for Philadelphia. Following is a report of some of the sales:

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Stutemyer to Imhoff & Co.	79	12,620	7 20
" " Hedges	20	3,580	7 00
Worth to Newport	14	2,850	7 87½
" "	25	4,675	7 75
McKee to Davis	48	9,100	7 50
Trimble & Co. to Imhoff	94	9,670	8 20
" " Newport	63	12,005	7 87½
Calhoun to Imhoff	58	12,650	8 50
" " Davis	62	11,800	7 62½
Londis to Imhoff	85	19,280	8 40
Orr & Williams sold for:			
Barry to Imhoff & Co	74	12,850	8 20
Pashia to Pletcock & Co	16	3,240	8 00
Jones to Davis	60	11,830	8 00
Pletcher to Davis	29	3,940	7 87½
Pashia to Imhoff & Co	20	4,260	8 40
Scott to Imhoff & Co	101	24,710	8 62

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 25, 1871.

FLOUR—Extra Spring firm.

WHEAT—No 2 spring excited and 2¼c higher at $1.25 cash: this afternoon firm at $1.23¾@1.24¾.

CORN—No 2 mixed firm and ¾@¾c higher at 39¾@39¾c cash; this afternoon firm at 41c seller for March.

OATS—No 2 ⅝c higher but closed steady at 30@30¾c.

RYE—No 2 dull at 86c.

BARLEY—No 2 nominal at 70@75c.

HOGSWINE—quiet at 85c iron.

CATTLE—quiet at $4.50@5.00.

MESS PORK closed at $21,62 cash.

LARD steady at 12¾c.

Whisky firmer at 93@93½c higher and closed steady at $0.93@0.93½; live active at $4.50@4.60.

CATTLE dull at $4@5.75.

RECEIPTS—Hogs 2000.

SHIPMENTS—None.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 25.—Cotton dull but unchanged; middling uplands 15½c. Flour receipts 17,000 bbls; superfine western and State $5.05@5.35; common to good extra $5.05@5.80; good to choice $5.80@7.15; white western extra $7.15@7.80; Ohio $5.75@7.25; St. Louis $4.75@8.75. Rye flour $4.75@5.00. Corn meal quiet. White Jersey $1.01@1.05. Wheat scarcely active and advanced; new spring in store $1.24¾ @1.25; afloat $1.25@1.25¾; red winter $1.25. Rye unchanged. Barley active; Canada West $1.16@1.20. Malt unchanged. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 80@81c, yellow 80c, white 81@—c. Oats firm; western Ohio 65½@66c. Leather steady at 27@29½c. California 27@28c. Orinoco 25@27½c. Wool very firm; domestic 47½@55c, tubbed 57@58c, California 20@25½c. Hay, retail $1.25@1.50. State hops 8@12c, western 5c. Coffee firm; Rio 13¾@17c. Sugar dull and a shade lower; Cuba 9¼@9½c. Molasses: New Orleans quiet, 66@68c. Rice firm at 7¼@8¾c. Crude petroleum 14¾c, refined 24½c. Mess pork; new $22.25@22.37, old $21.50@21.75; prime $19.00; prime mess, new, $21.50; March and April $22.25@22.50. Dressed hogs 9@9.12½. Beef steady; mess 10@15c; extra 15@17½c; hams 30@32c; prime mess 26@28c; India 28@32c. Cut meats heavy; shoulders 8½@9c; hams 13½@15½c. Middles nominal. Lard steady; prime steam 12¾@13¾c; kettle dried 13¾@13½c; May 13½c. Butter firm; western 16@25c; State 30@43c. Cheese firm at 13@16½c.

Metals—Manufactured Copper unchanged; Ingot Lake 21¾@22c; Baltimore 21¾@22c. Iron; Scotch pig prime 29@33c; U. S. pig active at 29@32c. Bar firm at 75c. Russia sheet firm and active at 10¾@10¾c gold. Cut Nails 4¾ @4¾c; clinch 5¾@6c; horse shoe 6@6¼c. Tin—*Latest*—Flour firm at $6.70@6.90 for shipping. Wheat firm; new spring $1.54@1.56¾; red amber $1.63@1.65. Oats firm at 68@69½c. Corn firm; prime mess $22.25. Eggs dull at 20@30c for fresh and 15@17c for limed.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 25.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling 14¼@14½c. Flour in good demand at full prices and higher; family $6.25@6.50. Wheat opened dull but closed active at $1.26@1.28. Corn dull and drooping at 50@55c. Rye steady at $1@1.05. Oats dull and drooping at 30c. Barley firm at $1@1.05 for choice; lower grades at 90@95c. Coffee firm: prime 18@18½c. Sugar in good demand at full prices; sales of 300 hh ls prime New Orleans at 10@11½c. Molasses steady at 60@65c. Linseed oil dull but unchanged at 92@93c. Lard oil firm at $1.10. Eggs dull and drooping at 20 @21c. Butter scarce and firm; 28@30c. Lard firm; 15@16c. Seed unchanged. Provisions heed firmly, but demand light. Pork held at $22. Lard at 12½@12¾c and very little offering; 400 tierces head and gut sold at 12c, which is about all in the market. Bulk meats held at 8@10¾@10¾c on spot; 9c less offered but they are saleable at these rates buyer March. Bacon held at 9¾@11¾@11¾c; small sales; sides and clear rib in demand at 11¾c, buyer March. Tobacco quiet and unchanged; Whisky: demand good at full prices, 93c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 25.—Tobacco active and unchanged; sales 250 hhds. Cotton steady; sales 211 bales; assorted grades middling 13¾ @14c. Flour quiet; extra family $6. Grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions steady; mess pork $21.75. Lard: prime leaf in tierces 12¾c; kegs 14c. Bacon in fair demand; bacon shoulders 9¼; clear sides clear 12¾; do sides 12c, in round lots and packed; bulk shoulders 8¾c; do sides clear rib 10¾c; do clear 11c, in round lots and packed. Ham sugar cured 16c; do plain 15c, packed. Whiskey steady; small sales at 88c. Business restricted in every department on account of the rain.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 25.—Flour steady; extra winter $4.85@5.00; XX $5.10@5.40. Wheat stiff; No. 3 red $1.40; No. 2 red winter $1.50. Corn slow; mixed on track 47@48c; white in sacks 50c. Oats easier; No. 2 white 43c; sacked 45@46c. Barley quiet; No. 2 92½c; choice fall $1.00. Rye firmer at 95@9.62. Highwines steady at 86c. Pork firm at $21.50@22.00. Bulk meats and bacon; only limited demand. Lard on orders 12¾@12¾c; tierce 13¾@13¾c. Hogs dull and few selling at $7.00 light. Cattle unchanged at $3.00@6.50.

TOLEDO, February 25.—Flour firm. Wheat, demand fair and advanced 2c, closing quiet; No 1 white Michigan $1.57; amber Michigan $1.52; No 2 red winter $1.41; No 1 do $1.41; No 3 white Wabash $1.45. Corn a shade better; high mixed 58¾c; low 57¾c; no grade 56c. Oats steady; No 1 51½c; No 2 49c; Michigan 50¾@51c. Clover seed steady, $6.25. Hides dull and steady $8.00.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 25.—Oats firm 75c. Bran 30c. Lard quiet; tierce 12¾@13c; keg 14c. Sugar; no prime or choice here and fully firm at 9¾@9¾c. Molasses; only prime or choice in market; good fermenting 30@37½c. Flour, corn, hay, pork, bacon, whiskey and coffee unchanged. Exchange: sterling 1.21½; New York sight ¼ discount. Gold 1.11¾.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 25.—Flour firm, with western family at $7.37½@8.50. Wheat dull and drooping; Ohio and Indiana $1.50@1.55. Corn firm; white Southern 84@85c; yellow 77@78c. Oats 56c. Mess Pork $23. Bacon shoulders 10½c; do sides 13@13c. Lard 13½c. Whisky 92c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 25.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat opened dull, but closed active; No 2 $1.24¾; No 1 nominal $1.38¾. Oats No 2 sweet 34c. Corn No 1 mixed nominal 50c. Rye No 1 steady 87c. Barley No 2 nominal 77c. Mess pork $21.00. Dressed hogs $8.25@8.37½.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O. February 25.—Flour steady and a shade firmer. Wheat firm and 3c higher. No. 1 red winter $1.46 No. 2 $1.35. Corn active and advanced 1c at 61. Oats firm at 52. Crude Petroleum $5.00@5.10. Refined dull at 23@23¼.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 25.—Flour firm. Wheat; extra $1.30@1.50; No 1 $1.41@1.42. Corn firm at 61c. Clover seed steady at $6.15@6.25. Hogs unsettled at $8@8.25.

Cotton Markets.

MEMPHIS, February 25.—Cotton in light demand, but holders firm; receipts 1,975 bales; shipments 1,790 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, February 25.—Cotton steady at 14¾@14¾c.

CHARLESTON, February 25.—Cotton quiet at 14¾@14¾c.

MOBILE, February 25.—Cotton at 14¾c.

GALVESTON, February 25.—Cotton firm; good to ordinary at 12¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, February 25.—*Through*—Arbuckles & Co, 322 pkgs groceries; Anderson & Co, 2118 bars iron, 12 packages; Brown & Bros, 212 pkgs do; Bigler & Sections; McElroy, D & Co, 12 bxs d goods; Carr, McC & Co, 5 do do; D Haworth, 2 bdls sugar, 30 pkgs groceries; E Headleton, 40 pkgs groceries; Kramer, B Co, 75 bxs canned fruit; McCandless, J & Co, 3 bales d goods; J Portland, 24 pkgs groceries; W Rhodes & Co, 25 bbls syrup, 25 bxs raisins, 30 bdls c fish, 1 cask s fish; C Buntley, 1 bbl prunes, 2 bxs c fruit; C Hartley & Co, 11 pkgs groceries; W M Gormley, 29 bbls syrups, 6 do fish; W Miller & Co, 20 bxs c fruit, 6 kgs pickles; R & C Magiun, 100 bxs c fruit; H Riddle & Son, 2 bgs sugar, 1 bale s wary; W J Steele & Bro, 15 bxs raisins, 15 bbls oysters; C Seldenstriker, 1 bbl plums, 1 bx d cheese; G Leibrucker, 3 bbls groceries; S P Shriver & Co, 28 bbls syrups; J Welsh & Co, 28 pkgs confections; L S Blanchard, 2 bbls prunes, 1 bg d fruit; Bahdeld & Hunter, 14 bbls s sal soda; A Garrison, 1 chill row; Grover & Baker, 10 bxs s machines; G Hoops & Bro, 6 bxs tea; W P Bulkeley & Co, 30 bxs hdw; Ellsworth & D, 4 bxs fish; Harris & Ewing, 1 do drugs; Holteman & W, 1 bale d goods; H Hyle & Bro, 1 bbl sugar; C G Hussey, 1 bbl nails, 1 bx d, 32 plates iron; T C Jenkins & Bro, 10 bxs ggs, 5 do prunes, 1 csk prunes; Johnston & C, 98 kgs coffee; W H Kirkpatrick & Co, 2 bgs sugar, 1 bbl tobacco; J H Lippincott, 1 bbl snuff; Mitchell, S & Co, 5 bbls lard; Pitts L & C W, 22 bills steel; W Pickersgill, 3 bxs shoes; Phillips & Co, 1 bx c fruit; S J Knox & Son, 5 bbls fish; J A Renshaw, 18 bgs coffee; G Ramswig, 19 pkgs groceries; Scobis, Eckert & S, 8 pkgs mdse; W Smith, 2 pkgs machinery; Fleming, A & Co, 6 cores wire; J S Shaffer, 3 carriage; Weyman & Bros, 1 bx cigars; R Wenner, 1 bx d; Chark Wilson & Co; 25 bales cotton. Holmes, Bell & Co; 19 bbls flour. C McKnight: 21 qls rye. A Knox & Co; 10 qls clover seed. Lowry & Jackson; 16 bbls and sks flour, 2 bbls meal. G F Comley; 20 sks flour, 25 bus s m feed. Gass & Ege, 12 bxs h ware. Price, B & Co; 1 car oats. M Henderson & Bro.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, February 25.—Gillmore, Straub & Co, 100 sks wheat; S Hewitt, 1 crate cigars; J D McCaffrey, 52 sks c corn, 44 do oats; Z Wainwright, 75 do barley; Stewart & Scott, 6 bdls steps; H Schneiman & Co, 1 bdl sacks; Mainhall & Co, 6 empty whisky kgs; Spencer, McK & Co, 7 do ale casks; McGowan & Bro, 1 do molasses bbl, 3 do oil do, 2 do kgs do; Collins & Stoner, lot machinery; Hitchcock, McC & Co, 1 car wheat; Voigt, Mahood & Co, 20 bbls apples; Bingham, C & Co, 19 kgs c seed; 13 do t do; Burk & Barnes, 3 iron vault doors; McCracken, G & Co, 2 bbls d apples, 5 sacks flax seed.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, Feb. 25.—1 steam cylindor, McIntosh & H; 68 empt packages, J W Drape; 19 sks potatoes, 1 do t seed, Laing & McKalip; 1 bdls s pelts, W Fiaccus & Son; 10 churning machines, Scobia, Reed & S; 1 car mdse, Penna Salt Co, 6 sks potatoes, Albright; 1 car bark, Lapp & W; 2 cars metal, Grell, Bennett & Co.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, February 25.—3 bbls whisky, 400 bdls s boards, A S Carlisle; 20 sks wheat & S; 1 car mdse, Penna Salt Co, 6 sks potatoes, McCracken, G & Co; 18 do do, E Heazleton; 12 pkgs produce, J J Pettitt & Co; 2 bbls eggs, 2 pkgs butter, T McCann; 5 bbls whisky, Voigt & McG; 3 pkgs produce, Voigt, M & Co; 2 do cigars, W Means; 46 bales hay, 46 sks rags, J B Holley; 169 bxs w glass, A King; 252 do do, C Seibert; 22 bbls flour, J I House, & Bro; 1 do d peaches, W M Gormley; 1 do eggs, Johnston & C; 84 sks oats, 20 bbls flour, J R Thornton; 24 bdls paper, Godfrey & Co; 12 pkgs produce, W C Shaw & Co.

RIVER NEWS.

The river was still swelling last evening with eleven feet in the channel. Weather cloudy and warm, with every indication of more rain. At Oil City the river was falling yesterday afternoon, with five and a half feet in the channel at that point.

The Argosy, from Wheeling, is the only arrival we have to report. The Julia No. 2, from Zanesville, and the R. W. Skillinger, from Portsmouth, were due last night and will doubtless be found in port this morning.

The Kate Putnam was lying at Marietta on Saturday making some repairs.

The Emperor, for St. Louis, Waunita, for New Orleans and Carrie Brooks for Zanesville departed on Saturday.

The Skillinger is the regular packet for Portsmouth to-day, leaving promptly at 4 P. M.

The Brill left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Friday evening with 150 tons and engagements above. Pilots, Capt. Jacob Poe and Mate.

The Mollie Ebert, from New Orleans, has 37 hhds sugar for Pittsburgh, and the Liberty from the same point, has 30 hhds sugar and 993 bbls molasses.

The R. C. Gray ran too close to shore, below Aurora, and her chimneys struck a sycamore tree. They were torn away, and her pilot house damaged.

The Natchez was advertised to leave Cincinnati yesterday, and will be here in time to leave on her regular day, Thursday.

The Marietta *Register* of the 18th ult. says from this week's Marietta *Register*: The Fleetwood failed to come to Marietta on Monday. She has made her last trip to our landing, claiming that the Parkersburg bridge is in her construction, but will hereafter remain at Parkersburg until the evening train arrives from Marietta. Now for a regular Marietta packet. A dispatch was received by under date of Friday says: The first boat of the season arrived up to-day. The Illinois came in this morning. Her arrival has started steamboat matters into activity, and river business generally is lively. The river is still rising, and has been cleared out.

A Peoria dispatch of 24th says: The City of Pekin arrived here yesterday, and is the first back up river of the season. The ice in front is generally out of the river, and will not probably stop navigation again this season.

As will be seen by reference to card, the Far West, Capt. S. B. Coulson, is announced for to leave for Missouri river on the 10th of March. She goes clear up to Fort Benton, and passengers can therefore go clear through without changing boats. On the 15th of March the E. H. Durfee, a brother boat, in command of Capt. Wm. Coulson, will also depart for the same destination.

The Carrie Brooks departed for Zanesville on Saturday evening with a fair trip.

The Exchange, Capt. A. C. McCallum, is announced for St. Louis for to-night.

The Julia No. 2 from Zanesville, is due this morning.

The Sioux City, Capt. T. B. Johnston, is announced to depart for St. Louis this evening without fail.

The R. W. Skillinger, is the regular packet for Portsmouth to-day, leaving promptly at 4 P. M. She is a bran new boat built expressly for the trade, and is in every respect a No. 1 craft. She leaves every Monday at 4 P. M. and will receipt passengers through to Cincinnati.

—The Cairo *Bulletin* of the 21st says: "The people of Evansville believe the Ohio and Wabash river and lower Ohio belong exclusively to them, and that no person has any right to run a steamboat in that region except Evansvillians themselves. Their consternation on hearing that an 'outsider' had ventured up the Wabash was as great as that of the ste

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

G. A. elsewhere predicts.

Umbrellas all day yesterday.

City Councils will meet this P. M.

Marriages scarce this particular season.

English Opera troupe left Saturday night.

Theodore Thomas the next musical event.

Profound sorrow over young Tillinghast's death.

The Camden Society will concertize for the French.

The German flags got washed yesterday by the rain.

South Side consolidation the question of the hour.

Five Cases were before Mayor Callow yesterday morning.

Valuable dog lost. Large reward offered. See advertisement.

Night service Wednesdays and Sundays during Lent at Cathedral.

Large package of answers to K. K's. advertisement in Saturday's GAZETTE.

Proposals for work on the new City Hall are elsewhere by advertisement invited.

Alfred G. Blow was admitted Saturday to practice in the several courts of the county.

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Rose and Mercantile Library Directors have buried the hatchet and smoked the pipe of peace.

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The Germans of East Liberty and vicinity are making great preparations for the ball of the Harmonie Society, to be given in that place to-night. It will be an enjoyable affair.

The Woman Suffrage Association will hold their next regular meeting at the Board of Trade Rooms, Thursday evening. Rev. Vaz De Hurk will address the association.

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Wanted.—A Lady solicitor: one who has good address and can give good reference; can hear of permanent employment by calling at the Real Estate rooms of Croft & Phillips, opposite the Post Office.

Kate Waltere, who was arrested for vagrancy and drunkenness, and placed in the lock-up for safe keeping, on night, made an attempts to hang herself, but didn't succeed. She was discharged Saturday morning.

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Read the new and important card of Thos. McFadden Jr. as Federal st Allegheny who will remove about April 1st to the fine building lately erected in the grand new iron building of the First National Bank. Mr. McFadden offers a rare opportunity of getting fine goods in his line at great bargains.

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Flight on Duquesne Way.—Isaac Jones, a policeman, and David Jones, a saloon keeper on Duquesne Way, had a set-to on Duquesne Way, about eleven o'clock last night in which the conservator of the peace came off victorious. The row took place in the saloon of David Jones over some old time grudge, when the parties adjourned to the street, where Isaac got the best of it. Isaac closed David's eye, the latter declared himself satisfied and the mill was ended.

Justice.—In Tuesday's paper of last week an item appeared stating that Mr. R. De Roy, the well known pawn broker, had been charged with the receipt of stolen goods. The information we did not warrant any such charge. Mr. De Roy conducts his business in an open and honorable manner, and has no knowledge on what he even imagines to have been stolen. He has long sustained a high character for honesty and fair dealing, and we regret to see his name in that connection appeared in these columns.

Democratic Pow-Wow.—The Democratic Executive Committee met on Saturday, in the rooms of the Board of Trade, for the purpose of fixing a time to hold their primary meetings and to elect delegates to the State Convention, to nominate city officers. It was adopted that March 11th be the day for the primary meetings and that the delegates meet on Tuesday, March 14th, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Lafayette Hall, to select candidates to the State Convention. No business of importance was transacted.

Curious Effect of Curiosity.—A little girl, daughter of Mr. Geo. Gregg, of Manchester, was almost lost to us on Saturday by peering through a knot hole in the fence that divides the yard of the family from that of Mr. Baker whitewashing. The little girl had placed her eye to the hole for the purpose of peeping into the mysteries of the whitewasher's shop. Suddenly there came a stick through the fence almost pounding the eye out. Dr. Riggs was summoned and found the wound and thinks that the eye may be saved.

Assistants Cost.—As will be seen by reference to the Bank Statement, the amount of coin and bullion advanced in the Banks in this country from Atlantic to Pacific, is $58 per ton, and in Philadelphia to $55 per ton. Why such an enormous difference in the value of gold in the same, in the face of the fact that it is being sold here—a piece much heavier removed from the mint at the rate of $18 per ounce? Ponder this question.

We had an interview with Messrs. Laing, McAulay & Co., to-day, and were assured by them that the Fire in the Fifth ward, on Friday, took place of business in No. 37 Liberty street.

Frost.—On Saturday Harriet Haisop arrested Margaret Frost against Joseph Fox, Mr. Fox being the keeper of an hostelrie on Water street, and alleges that Mrs. Frost owes him for board to the amount of $20, which he refused to pay or cause to be returned from a trip he had recently made to Europe. Mrs. Frost was duly served for his services thereon $200, but refused to be bound over to keep the peace or give bail for the payment of the board of Haisop, he being in default of that consideration was committed to the county jail to remain until the amount should be paid or he be otherwise discharged according to law.

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THE FEE BILL.

Meeting of the Law Association—A New Bill Presented—What it Proposes—Some Radical Changes—No Definite Action Yet—To be Considered on Wednesday.

Saturday afternoon a meeting of the Law Association was held, pursuant to adjournment, in the District Court Room, to consider the report of a committee appointed to prepare a "Fee Bill."

There were in attendance at two o'clock, the time designated in the call, about thirty lawyers, representing many prominent members of the Bar, together with Messrs. Robb and Kerr, of the Legislature, and a few "outsiders" interested in the matter to be called up.

PRELIMINARY.

Major A. M. Brown called the meeting to order at two o'clock, when Secretary J. E. McKelvey read the minutes of the previous meeting.

The report of the Committee was then called for.

Mr. Lucas, Chairman of the Committee, explained that there was a blank in the bill which had to be filled, but as all the members of the Committee were not present, they asked a few moments indulgence until the others arrived. When the three who were present were "just in that condition which rendered the presence of the others necessary."

The rules were accordingly suspended and the report of the Committee on Mechanics' Liens considered for a short time when action was postponed until the next meeting.

WHAT THE BILL TO EXPLAIN.

Mr. Lucas by this time was ready and presented the new "Fee Bill," prefacing it with the remarks that it will be necessary at some future time to present in writing their reasons for making the changes which they had made in the present bill. They had not time to do this for the meeting, but wished to have the privilege of placing themselves upon record. It would be seen that the Committee had only touched the fees in four officers, to wit: the Prothonotary, the Register's office for they found that the officials there as it was now, did not receive more than a book-keeper's salary. So also was the case with the Clerk of the Orphans Court and the other officers with whom they had not meddled. The committee had therefore only touched the following officers, Sheriff's, Prothonotary Clerk of Courts, and Recorder of Deeds.

THE COMMITTEE'S "BILL."

The bill was then read as follows.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate &c., that on and after the first day of December next, the fees to be received by the several county officers of Allegheny county hereinafter named, shall be as follows, to wit:

PROTHONOTARY.

The Prothonotary shall receive, including State tax required by law:

Upon each writ, entry of judgment, the bond or by confession, amicable action, mechanics' or municipal liens, appeal from justice, transcript of judgment of justice, bill in equity, and on any other petition or original proceeding requiring an appearance docketed	1 25
On each suit or proceeding settled, discontinued or satisfied, at or before issue or judgement, default, including all services thereon	1 50
On each case tried by jury and determined	2 50
On each case removed by writ of error to Supreme Court, including return on additional	1 00
On each writ of fieri facies, testatum fieri facies or ca sa.	50
On each writ of habere facias, possessionem, levari facias or venditioni exponas	75
For entering satisfaction of any judgment or decree not hereinbefore provided for	50
On each proceeding for divorce, character of incorporation, benefit of insolvent laws, and against lunatics and habitual drunkards	2 50
Taking recognizance in bail for stay of execution, capias, or for dissolving attachments, inclusive of sling	1 00
Issuing subpœna	25
Issuing attachments for jurors, witnesses or for contempt, under seal, each	50
Certificate of any kind, with seal	25
Certificate requiring seal of both Courts	50
Every search where no certificate is required	25
Furnishing list of liens in addition to seventy-five cents for certificates, for each judgment	20

SHERIFF.

The Sheriff shall receive:

For serving each summons, copies scire facias, replevin, forjeign or executive attachments, subpœna in divorce, summons in partition citation or rule and for executing any bail piece, land bond agreement, rule of reference, order of Court, attachment against witness or for contempt or any other original writ or precept not hereinafter mentioned | 1 00 |
Each defendant besides the first	25
Mileage for each mile actually travelled	05
Executing fieri facias, testatum fieri facias, habere facias, levara facias fieri liberari facias, venditioni exponas each	1 00
Summoning jurors for inquisition, taking inquisition and return	4 00
Where more than one writ against same defendant, each writ	2 00
Executing writs and orders of partition or valuation, including swearing jury and return each day, beside mileage	2 00
For return of Nulla Bona, Taur Venit, &c	50
Deed for sale of land, to be paid by purchaser	2 00
Receiving and paying money to plaintiff or his attorney recovered upon any execution, including poundage or order of Court, by sale or otherwise for every dollar not exceeding $500, in addition for executing writ	6 00
Any sum exceeding $500 and not over $1,000, inclusive of the per cent	10 00
Any sum exceeding $1,000 and not over $5,000, inclusive of the above	15 00
Any sum exceeding $5,000, inclusive of the above	20 00
For every criminal case in the Court of Quarter Sessions	1 00
On every Oyer and Terminer case	2 50
Fee on commitment to County Jail, including discharge	15 00
Commission on fines per dollar	03
Removing insane person to any Lunatic Hospital, Penitentiary, Work House or House of Refuge, including expenses incurred.	2 50
For services in drawing and returning a competent number of jurors for the several Courts each year and return of venire, to be paid by the County Commissioners existing jury without mileage	1,200 00
Advertising general or special election	2 00
Writing, including replevin, attachment bond, or any other indemnifying bond	1 00
For selling real estate under decree or order of any Court, same as herein provided for executions and other process	3 per cent.

CLERK OF COURTS.

For all services in any one prosecution in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, whereof no bill is found, including all stationery, swearing of jury and witnesses, entering verdict and judgement | 4 00 |
Where bill is returned ignoramus	1 00
For all services relating to one prosecution in the Court of Quarter Sessions, where true bill is found, including stationery, taking and forfeiting recognizances, entering all pleas, motions and rules, swearing jury and witnesses, verdict and judgement	3 00
Where bill is returned ignoramus	1 00
All services in cases of surety of the peace, including subpœnas on part of Commonwealth, and for taking recognizances or entering judgment of Court	1 00
All services in each road or bridge view or review, including issue and return precept, with final confirmation thereof	3 00
For all certificates with seal	25
For all copies of papers or notables' returns, to be paid by county	15
For all subpœnas not hereinbefore provided for	25
For all attachments or process	50
Entering appeals or certioraris from justices, including all proceedings thereon	50
In all applications for tavern licenses to the Court of Quarter Sessions, executive of State or county tax, stationery, advertising and certificate	3 00
Each transfer of license	2 00
Each license to issue license, exclusive of State and county tax	2 00

RECORDER.

The Recorder shall receive for recording any paper not hereinafter named, including tax | 1 00 |
For recording any charter, including tax	2 00
Recording any deed	1 50
Recording power of attorney	1 00
Recording any other paper not hereinbefore provided for	1 00
Certificate and seal	50
Entering satisfaction	50
Taking acknowledgments—each person	25
Every search where no certificate is required	25
Entry of mortgages in addition to fifty cents for certificate and seal	25

CORONER.

In lieu of the fees now received by the Coroner he shall be allowed a salary of | 1,500 |

FEE PRICES TO BE KEPT POSTED UP.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be the duty of each of the several officers hereinbefore named, to procure and have affixed in his office one or more large, printed copy or copies of the fees which such officer is authorized and allowed by the provisions of this act to charge for the various services performed, or to be performed, by him, in the execution of the duties of his office, which copy or copies shall be so posted that the same may be seen whenever they become indistinct, so as to be read full opportunity for all persons interested therein to examine the same and to compare the charges demanded by such officer with the said bill of fees, and if any such officer shall neglect or refuse to keep posted up at all times such copy or copies of said bill as aforesaid, which shall be clearly distinct and legible, or if any of the said officers shall receive or demand any greater fee or fees for any service or services performed, or to be performed by such officer or officers, than is or are authorized and allowed by the provisions of this act, every such offender, and the sureties of every such offender, shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars, one-half thereof to the use of the person who may successful in the said County of Allegheny, for the use of the Workhouse thereof, which said penalty of five hundred dollars may be sued for, and recovered in the same manner as debts of like amount are now recoverable by law.

THE FEES.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That until the time specified in the first section of this act for the commencement of the operation thereof, the several officers hereinbefore named shall be entitled to demand and receive the same fees as are now allowed by the fee bill in force within the said county of Allegheny, and the said officers respectively, and shall perform the same duties, and be subject to the same penalties and liabilities as provided for in the second section of this act.

THE SURETY'S PRINTING TO BE "LET" OUT.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the said county of Allegheny within thirty days after the passage of this act, to cause to be printed in January in each year thereafter, to give full time for the same, in such newspapers as he may deem proper, a sufficient number of copies of this act for the use of the several officers of said county, and all other persons interested therein, and the same shall be let out to the lowest responsible bidder, who will execute the same for the least number of dollars, and the said Comptroller shall receive and pay for the printing of said bill as aforesaid, and shall award the contract for publishing such advertisements of Sheriffs' sales and other legal notices to the lowest and best bidder. *Provided*, That in awarding said contract this said Comptroller shall be required to award the same to some established paper printed and published within the City of Pittsburgh. *And provided further*, That in the event of any of the Courts of Allegheny county designating, by general or special order, any paper in which the publication of any legal notice or advertisement is to be made, such paper shall not be allowed or paid any higher rate for such publication than that fixed by the contract which shall have been awarded by the said Comptroller for the current year.

LEGAL FACETIAE BILL.

After the reading had been concluded.

Mr. Fetterman moved that the report be received and carried.

Mr. J. C. Newmeyer moved the adoption of the Bill.

Mr. Josiah Cohen—What! By the Legislature or by this association. [Laughter.]

President.—By this association of course.

LEGAL INFORMATION.

Mr. G. B. M. Smith—I would like to ask Mr. Kennedy for information. What is the proportion of rates bet ween this bill and the old one now in force? Does this new one increase or decrease the fees?

Mr. R. F. Kennedy [member of the committee]—It would be a difficult matter to state as a whole. We would have to go over the business of last year to compute that in the aggregate. By itemizing it, however, the relative rate between the old and new would be only two slight cases, because the fees in four officers had been touched.

Mr. Smith—Well then the general reduction is at least 35 per cent.

Mr. Kennedy—More than that. The average reduction will be 50 per cent.

President—Are there any other remarks. If not we will take a vote on the adoption of the bill.

NOT READY YET.

Mr. T. M. Marshall—I don't think we are ready to vote yet. I would myself urge haste in putting it through. I don't think we can adopt this bill on its first reading. We have in it a number of changes carefully that. I can see several objections to this bill, places where it would do wrong both ways.

In regard to fixing fees, for instance for recording deeds, I think that is wrong. The fee there is $1.00. Many a deed is worth a great deal more than that. That would in part drive hire for recording some deeds. There ought to be a ratio.

So in some other matters—as for instance some of the Sheriff's fees. We need classification there. For instance I know of one case of replevin, where the sheriff seized a steamboat and had to pay $180 for a watchman out of his own pocket and yet his own fee was only $6 in that case.

I am in favor of fixing the fees so that every suitor will know exactly what he has to pay, but let the fee be proportionate to the work done.

Now, I would suggest that we postpone this matter until next Saturday, and in the meantime furnish the bill to the press for publication. In that way the Bar and the people will have an opportunity to examine the matter fairly.

THE PRINTING CLAUSE.

Mr. Bell favored this idea. He saw a few disadvantages in the bill, which could be remedied. In the matter of publishing the subscriptions of property to be sold by the Sheriff, he thought that nothing but an abstract should be published, and that the county would be saved a great deal of money.

They were not prepared to adopt the bill to-day. He would suggest that the Committee take up a sample case of each kind which would come before the Court, and see what charges should be made in each, and then regulate their Fee Bill accordingly. In that way a thorough reform would be reached, and a just and fair fees established. Then the fees could be marked down in the order in which they came, and a litigant at every stage of his case would know how much it was costing him.

ATTORNEYS' INTEGRITY ENDANGERED.

Mr. Marshall was anxious for a new Fee bill, but had not given his consent to the two which had heretofore been prepared, because they were all wrong. The first bill was a monstrosity. This thing of having two men come into Court, and he should like to see the largest pocket book being the only one to get justice, was a thing unheard of in decent practice. He never saw such a thing. The previous bill in his life. No lawyer under it could practice three years without being corrupted. When he had called on the Court for information they gave so much power to the County Controller. He was made a despot, and had supreme control over every office in sight. That was well enough as long as Mr. Lambert was in office, but if he left then they could not tell who the next man they would get was.

He hoped this bill would be considered naturally, as it made radical changes. If published then the people and Bar could have a fair chance to examine its merits.

Mr. Robb then rose to a personal explanation of his opposition to the bills which had been presented, and concluded by stating that he was determined to have a bill passed before the Legislature adjourned.

Mr. Brown (Mr. H. B. Bailey in the chair) said he had examined the matter thoroughly, and thought the greater care that was taken the better. He then offered in regard to some of the main features of the bill. He believed the old Fee Bill was a

SET WELL TO CATCH

nat only the people who were unacquainted with law, but lawyers themselves. No lawyer under it could tell what the fees in any case would be. They were of cloud over the office clerk or the officer of the Court with whom they had to deal. He remembered years ago when he found the fees of the office in a bad way only $2 00; now they were $7 00, and yet no legal change had been made in the fees.

He believed in going over the list and reducing the items from one hundred or one hundred and fifty to ten or a dozen. A man would get as much for a deed of, what he would have to pay.

In conclusion he offered an amendment to the section regarding printing which, has been incorporated above.

FEARS OF POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. Lucas had no objection to postponing action another week, if they were sure the bill now pending, would not be passed.

Mr. Kerr (of the Legislature) said he was not on the Conference Committee, and could not say. This committee met on Monday, and doubtless they would have some report on the bill which had been put in that time.

Mr. Robb said, as a member of the Conference Committee, he would rather the Bar would not postpone the matter so long. He might be that the Committee would be compelled to report before that time.

Mr. Lucas then moved that the Association meet again to consider the bill Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock.

Mr. Marshall thought that was too soon. The members of the Legislature could have the matter postponed a few days.

Mr. Robb said he would all he could, but could not speak for the other members of the Committee. It was *probable* however that they could have the bill reported.

Finally the motion was carried and the Association adjourned until Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock.

UNITED STATES COURT.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

SATURDAY, February 25.—In the cases of the United States vs. E. Hohman and Wm. R. McKee, charged with carrying on the business of hotel keepers without payment of special tax, the defendants plead guilty, and were sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars, the special tax for which they were in default, and the costs.

COUNTERFEITING CASE.

The case of Wm. H. Chicout, indicted for passing counterfeit money, was next called up. Messrs. I. B. Duff and Wm. Reardon appeared for the defence, and United States Attorney Swope for the United States. The defendant being arraigned plead not guilty, and the case proceeded. The following testimony was adduced:

John L. Williams, sworn—Am police officer at the Allegheny Railroad station; saw the defendant on the morning of the 27th or 28th of January, 1871; he came up the window and asked for a ticket to Hayville; he had a long packet book, the length of a hand; he took from the top of a pile of notes a ten dollar bill and handed it in payment for his ticket to the ticket agent; he then asked the defendant said, "how is that?" The agent pronounced the bill a counterfeit and passed it over to his father, who then looked at it and was a rank counterfeit. It was returned to the defendant who paid for his ticket with another bill. The bill of the size of the bill in the pocket book after this one was taken therefrom was a ten dollar note on the National Bank of Pennsylvania. Saw other $10 notes in the book, but cannot say on what bank they were. The Chief of Police and I went to Hayville and found that Saw prisoner take out his pocket-book while in a skiff coming across the river; when he came ashore I asked to see the book; he did so. He did so. I asked to see the other bills. He said he had none but the bad note and two or ten and two ones. When I saw him he came back and let him go. About a week after we came over here to see the authorities. [Note shown.] The note I saw was like the one half way through. The defendant told us that he was after lumber and gave the Chief his card.

W. W. Pitcairn, the ticket agent, corroborated the testimony of the foregoing witness as to the attempt to pass the bill, and to him for a ticket to Hayville by the defendant. He recognized bill shown as being of the same kind offered, only that was only partly torn through.

Officer Clark corroborated the testimony of first witness as to following the defendant to Hayville, and to his having only the ten dollar bill and small notes in his possession, as defendant said that was all he had.

A. Cameron, of the United States Depository, testified that the note in Court was counterfeit from a counterfeit plate.

Robert Pitcairn, cashier to the defendant having presented a counterfeit note at the ticket office, and when returned to him he replaced it in one of Ex & Co.'s envelopes and put on a layer of bank notes from three-eighths to one-half inch thick; he took the money which he paid for the ticket from the other side of the book.

On trial at adjournment of Court.

Y. M. C. A.

The regular monthly meeting of the Association was held in their rooms corner of Penn Ave. and Sixth St., on Saturday evening February 25th. Notwithstanding the unpleasant weather there was quite a large attendance and as usual the meeting was full of life and interest.

Reports were received from the various committees and showed that all the work of the association is in a prosperous condition. much interest is reported in the various prayer meetings.

The committee on lectures and music announced free lectures and concerts, for the coming month, for the rooms. These lectures and concerts have proved very successful in the past, the rooms always being crowded on the occasions.

An effort is being put forth by the Association to secure one thousand sustaining members paying an annual fee of five dollars, and thus securing a permanent fund sufficient to meet the regular expenses of the association. By this plan it will be placed on a more substantial financial basis. The efforts thus far made have been encouraging and the names of seventy persons were presented for sustaining membership and ten or twelve for active membership.

An interesting and lively discussion was had on the general work of the association which was participated in by quite a number of the members, after the discussion closed the meeting adjourned.

Prof. Newell will deliver a free lecture at the rooms to-morrow evening. Subject, Illustrations of Character.

Honor to a Soldier.

At the last meeting of the Friend Rifles, Mr. John M. Buck, a fellow soldier of the Army of the Potomac was unanimously elected Orderly Sergeant of this Company. This is a fit recognition of the gentleman who is justly entitled to fill this position to the entire satisfaction of every member of the Rifles. During the battle of the Seven Days, a member of the Rifles, while they were in the 1st Regt. Excelsior Brigade, 3d Corps de Army, commanded by Gen. Phil. Kearney, and Second Buck, during this memorable era in our history, performed his duty faithfully in retiring shall be done in the ordinary

A STRANGE CASE.

A Dixmont Patient in Court—A Question of Sanity—Unhappy Domestic Relations—Alleged Heinous Conspiracy—A Man Shoved Up in an Insane Asylum—He Charges His Wife with Infidelity—A Minister in the Case—Fierce Lovers' Quarrels—The Testimony of the Wife and Husband.

A strange and highly interesting case came up in the Court of Common Pleas, Saturday, which engaged the attention of Judges Sterrett and Stowe during the entire day.

Some two weeks since, it appears, Attorneys Moore and McCullough applied in the Common Pleas for a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to Dr. Reed, Superintendent of the Dixmont Hospital, to produce in Court the person of one Noah Rubright, an inmate of the institution, whom they alleged was unlawfully deprived of his liberty. The allegations of the relator, Rubright, are that he is a farmer, and resides near Saltzburg, Indiana county. A couple of months since a conspiracy was formed against him by his wife and her brothers, with the intention of

GETTING HIM OUT OF THE WAY,

and getting control of his property in Indiana county.

The main reason, however, for getting him out of reach, he says, was that he charged his wife with being faithless to her marriage vows, he denying the paternity of her last child, now seven months old. The opposition, he says, to him were based on the fact that he *did* make these charges, and because he refused to sign over his property to them.

The petition was drawn up briefly as follows: "She (the wife) has been in the habit of visiting and cleaned of stones, etc., is thrown, by means of an elevator, into an iron cylinder surrounded by a water jacket—which, by superheating the clay, renders it quite flexible—through which it is forced by means of a successful machine, and is cut into bricks of the proper size (8 inches), and thence into the molds, of which there are two sets, which receive the clay and discharge the bricks alternately—the bricks receiving a second pressure before passing out.

The bricks, being small and compactly built, the price of it very low, and its capacity from 12,000 to 14,000 per day, of ten hours, supplies a want that has heretofore been greatly felt among brickmakers whose business would not admit the use of the "Excelsior," and to such we recommend it as being the best and most available machine that they may see the advantages which the machine undoubtedly possesses over all others.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Mr. Isaac Gregg referred to in the above extract from the Philadelphia Press is a well known Pittsburgher who experimented for several years in Birmingham with his first machine, which he took to Europe in order to introduce his invention there. He is a man of remarkable genius, and it has been his life work to perfect a machine for the rapid manufacture of brick. We are glad to see from the above notice that his efforts have been crowned with entire success.

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